The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XII. No. 44. NEW YORK, SATURDAY JANUARY 31, 1903 PRICE TWO CENTS

## DE LEON IN CLEVELAND

### ROUSING SPEECH ON "THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS."

### The "Taxation" Delusion—Parable of the Glass Eggs—The Future Awakening of the Workers—Kangaroos Fear to Ask Questions.

*Special to The Daily People.*

Cleveland, O., Jan. 21.—Daniel De Leon lectured in Cleveland, at Germania Hall, on the night of January 16. He was greeted by an enthusiastic audience. His subject was "The Mission of the Working Class." The lecture was held under the auspices of Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party.

Comrade John Keicher acted as chairman. In introducing De Leon, he said that a great many workingmen claim that they take no interest in politics. They were making a great mistake, for politics is the science of living. He urged all present to unite with their brother workingmen in a grand effort to abolish the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the substitution therefor of the co-operative commonwealth.

After these few introductory remarks, the speaker of the evening, Daniel De Leon was introduced.

De Leon said that Cleveland was a town in which, perhaps, above all others in the United States the working class needed to have clear vision to be sure they were right and then go ahead. A town in which three such men as Tom L. Johnson, Mark Hanna and P. M. Arthur lived, was a town that needed to keep its eye teeth cut, or it might get fooled.

De Leon said that it was not enough to merely wish for Socialism. "A man might wish that a house be built," said he, "and yet if he were not architect enough to construct it, it would amount to nothing. Just so, men must know how to construct a Socialist Republic, the tactics they must use, etc., before they can hope to be successful. The prime mission of the working class was not old age pensions, eight-hour laws, or municipal ownership of public utilities, but the abolition of the wage-system; that prime object being accomplished, all the rest would follow."

De Leon spoke of the coal famine and the ridiculous remedies offered by the capitalist class.

"One Congressman," said he, "had proposed that no person should be allowed to be worth more than $10,000,000. All over that should be confiscated to the State for the sake of reducing taxation. What," said De Leon, "do the working class care about reduction of taxation. We, as members of the working class, are more interested in having good incomes than in worrying about the taxes levied upon them. Give us the incomes and we will pay the taxes levied thereon."

Another measure passed by congress was the taking off of the tariff on coal. De Leon said that Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Commission of the lower house of congress, said to a reporter of the New York Post that as the tariff on coal only amounted to 67 cents a ton, its taking off would affect nothing. "But," said Payne to the reporter, "What can we do? We have to do something to satisfy the people."

De Leon then paid his respects to the Social Democratic party. He told of Morris Eichman of Hoboken, N. J., who ran for office simultaneously upon the Citizen's, Republican, Democratic and Social Democratic tickets. (He certainly was "broad," not a "narrow" De Leonite and a very "Sociable Socialist" (?) indeed.)

De Leon said that not a line could be found in any Social Democratic paper showing that Eichman had been expelled from their party. He told of Social Democratic councilmen voting for the extension of franchises in Brockton, Mass. He spoke of the so-called "Socialist" party members voting for the Union Labor Democratic candidates for congress in the two San Francisco districts, thus electing two men who will go into the Democratic caucuses in congress, and be bound by them. In other words, the "Socialists" (Heaven save the mark!) in the two San Francisco congressional districts voted for their enemies, the Democratic capitalist candidates. Surely nobody will claim that the "Socialist" party is anything but a counterfeit, in view of these undisputed and undeniable facts. De Leon said that to induce hens to lay, farmers sometimes placed a glass counterfeit egg in a nest. The hens were sometimes fooled; they cackled over their glass egg and commenced to lay. Thus, the Social Democrats count as "Socialists" the Morris Eichmans, the Brockton "Socialist" councilmen, who sell out at the first opportunity, and the votes cast for Wynn and Livernash, Democrats, for congress in the two San Francisco districts. Thus do the Social Democrats cackle over their glass eggs in the hope that the working class will be deceived into voting for these decoy ducks of capitalism.

But the game will not work. "The Socialist Labor Party is here, and here to stay," said De Leon. "It is a party with a conscience and therefore it is hated by all the fakirs, from P. M. Arthur down to Hayes. Although we polled but something over 50,000 votes, yet we stand erect in hollow square, proud of our forces, proud of the quality, if not the quantity of our adherents, waiting for the reinforcements of honest workingmen, which we know will soon come to our aid in overwhelming numbers. And when that time comes, as it surely well—"Capitalism, beware!"

There were a few Kangaroos present and at the close of the lecture they were offered the opportunity to ask questions or deny or dispute the allegations of the speakers, but they were not "game" and they sneaked out of the hall as they sneaked in. I suppose they thought, "Oh! if only Father McGrady were here to protect us by his holy powers."

X.

## DANGEROUS TRADES.

### Dust and Poisonous Fumes Shorten the Workers' Lives.

A recent authority, writing on the subject of "Dangerous Trades," gives some data on the enormous death rate and number of diseases incident to the various occupations, which shows to what extent the risks of labor are incurred by the toilers who produce the wealth of the world. On the subject, the writer referred to, says:

"The importance of the subject is recognized by every student of social science and by every intelligent manual laborer. We have heard a good deal, from time to time of the 'horrors of war.' Great as these horrors are, they have their counterparts so far as disease, maiming and death are concerned, in the industries of every modern State. The railroads of the United States, with their 40,000 casualties to workmen, furnish a yearly Gettysburg; the fever camps of Tampa and Santiago find a counterpart in several trades wherein large numbers of the operatives are gradually poisoned into invalidism or unto death.

"Risks of one sort or another seem to apply to all work. In general, outdoor workers have the advantage, gardeners, nurserymen and agriculturists, giving a favorable account of themselves in the mortality tables. Indoor workers suffer from many causes, largely from the inhalation of irritant dust or fluff, or of poisonous fumes, and also from metallic poisoning. Lung diseases are common in all trades wherein a gritty dust is produced. The delicate cellular structure of the organ is gradually transformed, and the lung becomes converted into a hard and almost solid organ, incapable of carrying on the work of respiration. Potters are a proverbially unhealthy class, and so also are cutlers and file cutters. As compared with the standard mortality of occupied males, that of file cutters is in excess by not less than 90 per cent., while above the age of thirty-five years it exceeds the average rate by from 93 to 110 per cent. Stone workers, despite their outdoor work, show high percentages in the mortality tables, the cause being largely the inhalation of gritty dust. Brass workers, according to Dr. R. Simon, rarely attain old age, the grinders being affected by the dust and the founders, mixers and casters by the fumes of oxide of zinc.

"Poisoning is common in many trades. Lead poisoning is found among lead workers, file makers, plumbers, painters and glaziers, potters, glass makers and polishers, copper workers, coach makers, gasfitters, printers, cutlers and wool workers. The making of white paint is one of the most deadly occupations known to man, and though improved methods have recently somewhat reduced the rate of disease and death attendant upon the process, it still exacts a heavy tribute of life. Phosphorus poisoning attends the making of safety matches.

"Its usual result is a necrosis of the jawbone—the so-called "phossy jaw" of the English operatives, though a French physician has also described a general disease of the system, due to phosphorus, which he has named phosphorisme. The manufacture of vulcanized rubber, including the making of waterproof garments, is another trade wherein the operatives are frequently poisoned. The workers, many of them young girls, are employed in steamy, unsanitary rooms, constantly exposed to the fumes of naphtha, and bisulphide of carbon. The latter in time causes not only paralysis of the limbs and a chronic hysteria, but also a temporary blindness.

"All the tetile workers suffer from the inhalation of dust and fluff, the cotton operatives worst of all. The latter are also especially liable to rheumatism on account of the excessive humidity of the rooms in which they work. Flax spinners suffer not only from lung diseases, but from a peculiar skin disease, while wool workers, especially those who handle dirty wools, are frequently afflicted with anthrax.

"And so from trade to trade runs the expert testimony incident to it. Each of these incidents has either a peculiar ailment peculiar to itself or it furnishes a greater or less liability to one or more of the common diseases."

## A CAPITALIST SOLON

### WONDROUS WISDOM DISPENSED TO WORKMEN BY TROY PREACHER.

### All Went Well Till Workingmen Took a Hand—Closs Conscious Toilers Show Up Absurdity of Parson's Logic. Explain Modern Conditions.

*Special to The Daily People.*

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A silver-tongued sky-pilot, with the gestures of a Kangaroo and a smile that was "childlike and bland," delivered an "address" at the Labor Lyceum here on Sunday afternoon, of such a character as to lead one to infer that the reverend orator's bump of wisdom must be fearfully and wonderfully developed. The modern Solon, who thus undertook to enlighten our benighted minds, belongs to that class of phrase-slinging gentry of whom our Kangaroo neighbors speak as being "Socialistically inclined," and is known as Rev. Dr. A. C. Sewall, pastor of the Second Street Presbyterian Church. His subject was: "The Rights of the Third Party." The following extracts from the published report of his speech will give an idea of how he treated it:

"The three parties which I have in mind are labor, capital and the general public. The editor is a laborer as well as the compositor, the architect as well as the builder or the hod-carrier. The carpenter who owns only his hammer is a capitalist; the shoemaker who owns nothing but his awl. The ambition of every man who seeks to lay by anything in the savings bank is the ambition of a capitalist, and it is gratifyng to know that such small capitalists are constantly on the increase in this country. The difference of amount of capital does not affect the fact of being a capitalist.

"All unretired capitalists are laborers, many of them putting in more hours in the day and harder hours than the man who drops his tools at the blow of the whistle. To the general public we all belong, although at the time of any given controversy, as in a street car strike, we think of the public as those who are not included either in the ranks of the strikers or of the company against which the strike is organized. In speaking of the rights of the third party, I desire to recognize in full the rights of the other two, and the public must also respect the rights of both. The two, labor and capital, are mutually dependent.

"What, then, are the rights of the third party? First, the right to be regarded by both labor and capital in any proposed outbreak of hostilities between them. Second, the right to take both parties in hand and control them both, either by the legislative arm on the one hand or the military on the other, as the case may demand. In a word, the rights of the general public are sovereign. To take the present recent coal strike for example. When the operators said to the President and the general public, in substance, 'This is our business. We propose to manage it for ourselves and shall brook no interference from the public whatever,' they exceeded their prerogatives. The public replied and is still replying, 'It may be your business, but it is a business in which you are responsible to us and you will discharge your responsibilities to us worthily or others will do it for you.'

"On the contrary, if the miners had been disposed to say, 'This is our controversy. We will mine no coal, winter or no winter, until we secure every advantage for what we have set out,' the whole country would have risen up in arms against them and would have been fully justified in so doing. Shall millions of people freeze and the wheels of industry and enterprise be stopped because of a quarrel between two factions assuming to control the output of a commodity which has become a public necessity?

"My contention is that before a strike is ordered the interests of the public should be considered. That which I wish to make perfectly clear and emphatic is this, that no section of society, however large or small, can without criminal folly arrogate to itself the whole of social prerog-

"The only power that wealth has is purchasing power. Money could buy nothing if there were nothing to be bought. While we deplore the purchasing power, would it not be well if we should as deeply deplore the existence of so large a purchasable human commodity?

"We shall not get rid of the evil by abusing either party to its creation and maintenance.

"Suppose capital were transferred from those now administering to the many who wish to obtain its control. While moral character remains no better than it is, would the control of the many be any more just or wise than the control of the few? Two questions are here involved, one of practical education and experience and the other of moral character, and of the two the latter is by far the more important."

It is needless to say that the Rev. Sewall was handled without gloves. One of the local comrades got the floor and showed the difference between the awl and the gigantic shoemaking machinery of to-day; the shoemaker working with his own kit in the days of hand production, owning his product receiving an equivalent in exchange for it; and the shoemaker of to-day who is merely one of from 77 to 100 operatives who co-operate in producing, with the aid of machinery, a pair of shoes which, when produced, are the property of the owner of the factory. This fractional part of a shoemaker gets an equivalent of only about one-fifth of the product of his labor, while the balance goes to the capitalist owner of the machinery.

The same comrade explained the conditions under which the old hand compositor worked and compared them with those of the operator of the present, who is employed by a capitalist to run a costly Mergenthaler typesetting machine. He further explained the difference between wealth and capital and showed up clearly the absurdity of Sewall's claim that a man with a hammer or a few dollars could be a capitalist under modern conditions.

Still another comrade got after him about the question of changing human nature and pointed out how people are creatures of their environment, and the necessity of first changing the economic conditions.

After being flayed in this manner for about twenty minutes the poor parson arose and asked that the discussion be cut short, as he had but a short time left to sum up. He said he wanted to get away because he had another lecture to deliver somewhere on Monday night and feared he wouldn't be in shape for it.

Another comrade arose and told him he would not detain him long, but would tell him that it would have been more appropriate if the subject had been the "Duty of Capital and Labor to the Middle Class."

The comrade compared the capitalist class to the wolf and the middle class to the coyote in their methods of preying upon the working class. From the look on the reverend gentleman's face when we got through with him, it is doubtful if he will ever attempt to dispense his wisdom in the Lyceum again. He will probably feel safer to confine himself to his pulpit.

### *CINCINNATI AGITATION.*

Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., has arranged for agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at 17 East Thirteenth street. Lectures will be held in English and in German.

Admission free and all are welcome.

Frank F. Young, Organizer.

### *CLEVELAND MASQUERADE BALL.*

Section Cleveland will hold a masquerade ball, January 31, at Hungaria Hall on Clark avenue, for the benefit of The Daily and Weekly People. Readers of The People are invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents each. Masked 25 cents a person.

Organizer.

## SYRACUSE PROSPERITY

### JUST LIKE THE POVERTY-STRICKEN AND IMMORAL BRAND ELSEWHERE.

### Congested and Unsanitary Housing of the Poor—Illicit Co-habitation and Economics—The Remedy of the Learned and Brainless Professor—The Unemployed of Both Sex.

*Special to The Daily People.*

Syracuse, Jan. 24.—A meeting of the Associated Charities of this city was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on January 19. The officers for the year were elected as follows:

President, Salem Hyde, wholesale dry goods merchant; vice presidents, Francis F. Bacon, department store merchant; Prof. James H. Hamilton, political economist, Syracuse University; the Rev. Adolph Guttman, D. D.; the Rev. John Gimes and Mayor Jay B. Kline. The meeting was very harmonious; there wasn't a dark cloud in sight.

The most important part of the meeting was the annual report of the general secretary and organizer, Miss Marion Moore, who furnished a few of the capitalists of the city with facts on prosperity. She said: "I have been impressed with the necessity of the Associated Charities in the near future making a systematic and thorough inspection of the housing conditions of the poor. One is surprised at the number of tenement houses containing four, six, eight, ten families; of so many houses on one lot; of houses only a foot above the ground which makes the rooms damp and unhealthy, and of the lack of city water and proper drainage."

In speaking of moral conditions of the poor, she said: "I will frankly confess that I have not yet solved the problem to my own satisfaction of why such conditions exist, but they certainly do. I have been told of one locality thickly populated in which it would be hard to find a man that is not living with another man's wife, or of a woman who is not living with another woman's husband. I came upon the story of the man who bought another man's wife. I was informed that a certain family was in need and was requested to call upon them. I did so, and, in the course of my inquiries concerning the family, learned that the man bore a very bad character, and that the woman had another husband living. The further I investigated the more strongly assured I was of the latter fact. When I had occasion to call there again the woman told me that I had made things very unpleasant for her on account of those old stories. I asked her if there were any of them untrue, and she turned to the man and bade him to tell me all about it. He said: 'I knew this woman's husband and I knew he was going to leave her, and I bought her of him for $5. I have lived with her for six years, and have taken care of the other man's two children. We like each other, and we'd just as soon get married if we could, but you see her husband's alive.' Now, what can that woman do? She is frail and unable to support herself and her little ones. She is the mother of one child by this man, and is about to have another. Should she live with him? And what would she leave him for? And what would she do? What conditions can this woman—she is barely 30—have been brought up under that she would submit to be sold like a mere chattel and would consider herself the wife of her purchaser? She is a Syracuse woman. Her relatives live here. She was, I believe, brought up here. Does it not speak ill for the social state of a city of this size when such evils are allowed to exist?

"I know of another instance of a man and woman, not married, who live together and year after year bring children into the world. Every year that woman asks for aid during her confinement, and people flock to her dwelling and assist her. They seem to forget her character from one year's end to another, and she periodically receives the help she asks for. I can't help looking upon that as the encouragement of vice."

After the report was read, Delmer E. Hawkins, the professor of economics at the Syracuse University, went on to show how little brains it requires at the present time to be a professor in a capitalist's university; for he said that the question of poverty in this country would practically be solved when every boy and girl in it was made self-supporting, and when more practical knowledge was taught in the public schools. He thought that physics and grammar were all right, but that it would be better to "cut" some of them and teach the girls how to sew and cook, and learn the boys a trade. The capitalist applauded this most heartily. Why shouldn't they when all they want is proficient and obedient slaves of the boys and girls of this city. But girls won't be able to cook for themselves, for they have nothing to cook. And what good are trades when men with trades can't find work?

The army of unemployed in this city is on the increase, and this city is no different than the average American city. To prove that the unemployed in this town is having a hard time, I will cite two instances furnished by our local capitalist press. The first one is as follows: "To the Editor of the Herald.

"I put an 'ad' in the Herald's edition of last night for 'Man Wanted,' and before 5 o'clock there were 19 calls at my house. They came afoot, on bicycles, every way—upward of 40, and I was so overrun that I ordered the 'ad' discontinued immediately. A. F. Lewis."

Mr. Lewis is a banker and wanted a coachman. He told a friend of mine that so many came of all classes of workmen, that he and his wife closed up the house and went to bed about 8 o'clock to prevent being annoyed any more.

The other instance of a girl wanted to work in an office, as follows: "I advertised for an office girl, and after one insertion I received 108 replies. Of course, I promptly stopped the 'ad.'

"J. E. Knight."

So the professor can try another cure.

Miss Moore proved very conclusively who it is that destroys the family. Her report shows the abounding prosperity that prevails in this Christian age. It points out the fact that it is the economic conditions that makes the morale of a society, because to-day we have capitalist economics, which are responsible for the disregard of marriage vows and also the disgrace cast upon the children for being unable to tell who their parents are. Think of the moral shame that is on the fellow who calls himself a man that will go to the ballot box and cast his vote for Democrats and Republicans, or Social Democrats who are endeavoring to perpetuate wage slavery.

J. T.

## EXPLOITING IN EGYPT.

### Boys Attending Eight Hundred to a Thousand Spindles.

The manner in which capitalism is being extended into hitherto undeveloped countries and the extension of the policy of bringing the mills and machinery into the cotton producing areas, as has been done in India and is being done in Egypt in the effort to get cheap labor and cheaper production, is illustrated in a letter in connection with the exploitation of Egypt, in the Textile Record of Manchester, England, which contains the following:

"Three or four years ago we commented upon the formation of the Egyptian Cotton Mills Co., at Boulac, Cairo. The scheme was accepted by English capitalists, the mill erected and equipped with Lancashire machinery, and commenced work under the management of Lancashire men.

"The difficulties, however, have proved both more numerous and of a different kind to some extent to what were anticipated. The natives, of course, were to be trained from a condition of absolute ignorance, and this has proved no light task. Teachers in the shape of skilled hands were obtained from Lancashire, and also from Greece and Italy, before much success was attained in this industrial schooling.

"We have several cases now, writes a manager, of boys minding three looms and giving very good results, and in some cases fully equal to any weaver in Lancashire. We have also several instances of boys minding 800 to 1000 spindles on the ring frames. We started the last year with no work people taught; we start this year with 600 taught and part taught, besides numbers who are not at present working, but who are likely to turn up again at any time.

"The manager says in the same communication: During the first year's working, which recently ended, we had several stoppages, and much expense caused through the mud blocking the waterways when the Nile was falling, but appliances have now been fixed, and all difficulties in connection with this are things of the past.

"Great difficulties have also been found in finding markets for the plenteous refuses which are made in all cotton mills, but I am pleased to say that by altering the character of these refuses we have been able to find a ready market for them in and about Cairo.

"The prices we are obtaining for them are in every case much better than those obtained in Lancashire. Such matters as these were certain to be encountered. They, however, have not deterred the management from persevering with their task.

### *PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., OFFICERS.*

Organizer, Edward Gilmore; assistant organizers, Louis Magnet and Andrew Peeran; recording secretary, Richard Berdan; financial secretary, Frederick Korttgen; treasurer, Jacob H. Schmitter; literary agent, John C. Butterworth.

### *SECTION ROANOKE'S OFFICERS.*

The following have been elected to serve for the ensuing term of six months: Organizer, Edward Smith; recording secretary, James McTier; financial secretary, W. T. Walsh; treasurer, J. P. Goodman; literary agent, B. D. Downey.

## KANGAROODOM RENT

### ST. LOUIS "SOCIALISTS" ASK NATIONAL OFFICERS TO RESIGN.

### Majority Want to Fuse With Union Labor Party—National Committee to Decide—May Cause a New Political Party.

*Special to The Daily People.*

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13.—The following, culled from the St. Louis Chronicle of January 10, will give the readers of The People an idea of the stew the "good" Kangaroos have got themselves into. Further developments will be sent on as they arise:

"SOCIALISTS SPLIT OVER UNION LABOR.

"Question of Fusion Causes Disruption And National Secretary Greenbaum And Other Leaders Asked To Resign.

"The stand taken by several prominent members of the Socialist party in St. Louis on the advisability of aligning with or indorsing a trades union labor ticket, of which there is considerable talk of placing one in the local political field, has resulted in a serious breach in the ranks of the Socialists.

**Resignations Demanded.**

"The resignations of these members, who form the local quorum of the National Committee of the Socialist party, have been demanded in a resolution adopted by the party at its general monthly meeting held at Delabar's hall, Broadway and Elm street.

"The members who are asked to resign from their offices are: Leon Greenbaum, national secretary of the party; E. Val Putnam, M. Ballard Dunn and James S. Roche, all members of the national committee.

"So fierce was the fight waged against these members by the conservative rank and file of the party that the meeting lasted all afternoon and far into the night.

"During the excitement William Brandt, also a member of the national committee, tendered his resignation, but the assemblage refused to accept it.

**A Reflex Fight.**

"According to leading members the fight is a reflex of the union labor political crusade recently carried to a successful issue at San Francisco, Cal., by organized workingmen, when one of their number was elected mayor.

"This victory has had the effect of stirring to political action labor unions all over the country, with the result that many Socialists have thrown aside their so-called class conscious or utopian ideas and, thinking they see a chance for success on strict trades union lines, are favoring the policy of fusion.

"The claim made by the conservative Socialists party is that the proposed fusion emanates from the Democratic party, which is making a desperate scramble for the vote of the union workingman.

**Fear Trick.**

"This the Socialists under fire deny. They declare that inasmuch as the party supports the policy of union labor, upholding its principles and fostering the various union labels, there is no harm in going a step further and alliguing for immediate political action, in the meantime hoping through educational methods, to raise the unionist to the ideas of Socialism in its highest degree.

**No Compromise.**

"On the other hand, the conservative Socialists hold that there can be no compromise between labor and capital, nor revision in any sense of the word: that when such compromises are made the party loses its identity.

"The party's action has created a big stir in industrial political circles. The members asked to resign are well known in the labor field, all having served as delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union. M. Ballard Dunn is at present vice-president of that body and an attempt was made several months ago to force his resignation from that office, on account of his activity in supporting the principles of Socialism.

"All parties concerned refuse to discuss the status of the affair. They say it is a matter for the executive heads of the Socialist party to settle.

**New Party May Start.**

"This being the case the decision of the controversy is looked forward to with interest. It is expected to settle differences which are arising all over the country, and some members intimate that it may have the effect of starting a new industrial political party on strictly union labor lines.

**Committee to Meet.**

"As an apparent coincidence a meeting of the national committee of the Socialists will be held in St. Louis Jan. 29. This session, however, is not called to adjust the present dispute, but is the regular annual gathering of that body.

"National Secretary Greenbaum refused to discuss the matter Saturday except to admit that he had been asked to resign from the committee, and that the board would undoubtedly pass upon the case, settling the question for the entire country."

# LYNN CUTTERS' STRIKE

### STILL ANOTHER CHAPTER ANSWERING THE QUESTION "WHO ARE THE UNION WRECKERS?"

**Social Democrat Page's Fancy Versus Michael Berry's Facts—The Bosses' Organ the "News" Prints the First, But Denies Space to the Second Straws That Show the Way the Wind Blows.**

*Special to The Daily People.*

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 24.—This is another chapter answering the question "Who are the union wreckers?" As the strike of the Lynn cutters goes on, the plot thickens and Tobin and his staff of Kangaroo "Socialists" are brought out where, to quote the maxim of the "Down Easter," "Seeing 's believing."

As soon as the strike started, the writer heard about a mass meeting which was to be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, the largest hall in Lynn. He incidentally sought those in charge and got the opportunity of addressing the strikers and sympathizers, who numbered about 1000 persons. The speech, which, needless to say, was an Alliance speech, had the desired effect. It lined up every Kangaroo in Lynn on the side of Tobin, and it did much, if you will pardon the egotism, in bringing out the women stitchers, who are a tower of strength to the cutters in the struggle which is now on.

Immediately the howl went up from the Kangs as the following effusion of one, J. Harry Page, a Kangaroo, will show. Before we give the effusion, which was printed in the Lynn News of Saturday, the 17th inst., we desire to give the readers of the only paper printed in the English language in this country which is truly working-class, and therefore fit for a decent worker to read, a sketch of Page and his "ability," which is more of a disability. We do so because the gentleman is on Tobin's "literary" staff, assigned to duty in what, let us hope, is the Department of the Gulf. At present we will content ourselves with a picture of Page's phrenological make-up, later we will have more to say about the record of this "wager of the class struggle."

Page is both a freak and a fraud. He has a head which indicates his "ability," with a broad retreating forehead, like a pickerel. It shows up gradually from his eyebrows to his spinal column. Under this pitch-roof there is a mind which boils like a mush kettle. This is the wail of the Kangaroo whose picture we have faithfully drawn:

"MR. PAGE'S LETTER.

"I was informed to-night that one of the principal speakers at the mass meeting of stitchers held under the auspices of Cutters' Assembly, 3663, K. of L., this afternoon in Odd Fellows' Hall was Michael T. Berry, late candidate on nomination papers of the Socialist Labor Party (so-called), for governor of this State. It is indeed surprising that this avowed enemy of all labor unions including the Cutters' Assembly, of course excepting the S. T. & L. A., should have been invited to address the shoe operatives in Lynn at a meeting held under the auspices of a trade union which he and the local representatives of his party have persistently maligned at the street meetings held here during the late political campaigns, and I with many other Socialists who view the present labor situation with deep regret, who have ever and always advocated the taking of all strikes and boycotts to the ballot box, feel that a grave mistake has been made by the officials of the K. of L. in their zeal to defeat the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in allowing the representative of this body whose lusty wielding of the hammer has well nigh wrecked the remnant of what was once a political party to occupy the platform of an organization for which the S. L. P. have shown so recently that they despise. This was a direct slap at every member of Cutters' Assembly affiliated with the Socialist party and the many loyal Socialist members of the Turned Workmen and Grain Counter Workers' Unions.

"Truly the seat of conflict makes strange bedfellows.

"Gentlemen of the executive board of K. of L. Assembly, do not forget that Berry and his followers are the avowed enemies of all trade unions, by their own admission, and their aim and object is first, last and always to disrupt organized labor!

"Fight if you must, but do not lend yourselves to help your enemies to widen the breach between men who should be together for the overthrow of the present damnable system (through and by political action) under which the wage earners of the world now suffer.

"O, for the day when the shoe operators of Lynn will join hands with the brothers and sisters of Haverhill and Brockton in the pledge to free themselves by political action from chains which now bind them to economic serfdom and stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Socialist party through and by which alone I believe will the solution of the labor problem be accomplished:

"Shall you complain who feed the world,
Who clothe the world,
Who house the world—
Shall you complain who are the world,
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power,
The world must follow you."

"J. Harry Page."

To this effusion we replied, and the News which is out in the interest of the bosses and Tobin, and on which another Kangaroo, named Hitchcock, is a reporter, refused, so far, to print. This is our reply which, evidently, threw too much light on the dark places in the career of capitalism generally, and the Kangs, in particular:

Editor the News: In your paper of the 17th inst. there appears a letter from one J. Harry Page, concerning the labor situation in this city in general, and myself in particular.

As Page has taken upon himself the task of making me—by his own assertion—the enemy of the working class, I now arise to a question of personal privilege, if you please, Mr. Editor, and in reply to Page will say the late candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, not "so-called" but always for the last thirteen years known as such, did speak at the mass meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall. I make the admission hoping that it will soothe his lacerated feelings.

I spoke at that meeting because the issue was squarely drawn between the capitalist class, on the one side, aided by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and Page's party of many names, and the Cutters' Union, which, in this instance, has taken a square stand against the scabbery of these birds of prey, in the interest of the shoe workers of the city.

As I belong to both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., both bona fide organizations of labor, which have ever in the past and will continue in the future, to aid every honest attempt of the workers to resist degradation of all sorts, whether such degradation is attempted by the capitalist class or its lackeys, Tobin's union or Page's party. I was there of right.

I believe I have an honorable record of some twenty years on the field of labor. In that time I have never either voted for or endorsed an armory appropriation or acted as a deputy marshal to crush a strike, neither has any other member of the S. L. P. or the S. T. & L. A.; that is more than Page can say for his party.

Neither do we endorse the scabby actions of Tobin and his gang, all of which Page's party does, by calling it a noble waging of the class struggle.

It is a maxim in equity that "He who asks equity shall come with clean hands," and Page should, at least, bear this in mind before he takes it upon himself to write on this subject again, as it is a well known fact that his party of many names, goes hand in glove with every outrager of labor from Mark Hanna to John Tobin.

Mr. Editor, kindly give this as much publicity as you did Page's letter. Respectfully, Michael T. Berry.

Our address to the strikes, put them on our sinde, and now the Kangs are to a man helping Tobin get scabs. Here are some specific instances with a brief biography of the "gentlemen" in question.

William J. Jackman, a Kang, ex-walking delegate of the B. & S. W. U., has been down in Maine securing scabs, which he brought from Maine to Lynn, some forty were brought here but the cutters got most of them out of town, and the rest are out of it.

Elmer F. Robinson is another Kang who is helping Tobin. Robinson is a pal for "Alphabet" Gordon, alias "Roving Reuben," alias "Different Tactics." He, too, has a record which smells to haven. If you don't believe it, ask the Lynn shoe workers who were her about ten years ago. He was prominent in the shell game known as the "Helping Hand," the only one which it helped was the grand central recorder, which was Robinson. But he showed his helping hand in a certain guardianship matter which brought his "guardianship" to an abrupt close. The ward was a female child under the age of consent. Robinson, is another open book on phrenology and physiognomy, he has a face like a weasel, constantly chews his moustache, until he brought about a shortage in the hairmarket. He never was known to look a decent man in the face unless he was attempting to work him. His eye is constantly on the move like the flash of a lighting bug. This chap is one of Tobin's "trusted lieutenants" doing all he can to get scabs to break the strike of the cutters.

There are several lesser lights engaged in the same business, but it would be piling on cumulative evidence to go farther, and it would simply tend to prove the point already established.

Another of Tobin's scab help furnishers is Edward F. Smith, alias "Mick." He is an all round labor fakir and political healer, who was never known to get away from the man who has the "barrel" unless it was occasionally when he rushes to the man with the bottle.

In Haverhill the kangs are pursuing the same tactics, from Carey down. One and all of them are helping Tobin to smash the shoe workers. Brockton is in the clutches of this same slimy crew.

The result of our agitation will mean death to the American Federation of Labor in Lynn, so far as the shoe workers are concerned if this fight is won by the cutters, and it seems probably that it will be, despite the efforts which are being made by the bosses and Tobin, aided by the kangs to prevent it.

We believe it a fair prediction that come what will Tobinism will from now on go down in this part of the world and with it will go the allied A. F. of L. and the kangs as the workingmen of Lynn are quite well posted on their ways which are like those of the "Heathen Chinee," both dark and peculiar.

The agitation which Section Lynn, S. L. P. and Local Alliance 267 has carried on for years is now beginning to bear fruit. The truth, so long ignored by the rank and file is now dawning and ere long it will, it must, triumph over the element of fraud which it so long has fought.

We are now where the "midnight darkness is breaking into gray."

When the tide will turn, as turn it must, with it comes the end of Tobin, and all his obscene crew, which, with him, are now working like demons to fasten his damnable contract on the shoe workers of Lynn and the American continent. Speed the day!

If Tobin wins an era of oppression will begin in the shoe trade that will outrival anything in the history of "organized scabbery." The workers know this and are fighting like lions to shake off the chains which have bound them so long.

Workers, rend the veil, not only in Lynn, but the world over.

Michael T. Berry.

---

A bill to prevent combines has been introduced in the legislature of Alabama. It will prove just effective as a bill against negro lynching in the same State.

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

There must have been something unusual doing in Brooklyn last night, as the cashier of The People hurried away from the office without leaving a detailed statement of the number of subscribers received for The Monthly People during the week. However, the summary shows that 452 was the total for the week, and the names of the comrades who did the work will be given in our next report. The total number recorded is a substantial increase over last week's showing. Comrade Adam Marx has probably led the list, as usual, as almost every day brings from him a bunch of ten new names and a dollar. He writes us to send him more sample copies, finding it easier to secure a workingman's subscription after he has examined the paper. This leads us to repeat that we will promptly forward, on request, sample copies of The Monthly and subscription blanks to any comrade desiring the same.

+ + +

Comrade F. Herz, of Providence, R. I., writes: "Enclosed find twenty subs for The Monthly, gathered by comrades of Providence. They are all pleased with that little sledge-hammer, The Monthly People, and there is no doubt we shall get many more subs."

+ + +

Readers of The Daily People outside of Manhattan and the Bronx, who have trouble in securing their papers regularly from newsdealers should send their subscriptions direct to this office and have their paper sent by mail. They may not arrive quite as soon, but the delivery will be found more regular. We can not mail papers to readers in Manhattan and the Bronx on account of the postal laws.

+ + +

Our Canadian comrades will oblige us by not sending Canadian postage stamps in payment of their bills. We can not use them, and can only exchange them at a discount of 20 per cent.

### *LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.*

We have this week brought out an edition of "Old and New Trades Unions," a pamphlet especially adapted for the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance propaganda. The former edition was exhausted. It is a sledge-hammer blow at the old, rotten, pure and simple style of trades unions, and a smash in the face for the labor leaders and the fallacies which they nurse and which have made labor organizations so impotent. Every comrade should read it, and see to it that every workingman, union or non-union, who is worth bothering with, should have a copy. The price is $1.25 a thousand; 15 cents per hundred.

+ + +

"The Mark," the appendix to "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," has been returned from the binder and we are now ready to supply orders. Literary agents of sections should push the new works, as they are brought out, and thus enable us to turn our money over and bring out further publications. If every comrade would take a book, as they should, the first expense would be met.

+ + +

"Two Pages from Roman History," by Daniel DeLeon, will be ready for mailing by the first of February. Hundreds of orders have already been received and will be filled as soon as the books leave the hands of the binder. An edition of 4,000 has been decided on to meet the first demand, which will be a large one. Price 15 cents.

+ + +

"Socialism versus Anarchism'" will also be out next week. Orders should be sent in for it at once. Price 5 cents.

+ + +

We desire especially to call attention to the coupon offer of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune of 1871," for ten paid-up yearly subscribers to The Weekly People. Every comrade can help in this work and thus secure a valuable addition to his library. The offer is only made temporarily, and will be withdrawn within a few weeks, after which coupon will be refused. The book retails at $1.00. It is a cloth-bound volume of 500 pages.

### A Reverend "Socialist" at $50 a Night.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—What do you think of the enclosed? It is a true copy of a letter received by the secretary of a miners' union:

(Enclosure.)

Fernie, B. C., Dec. 21, 1902.

Frank Woodside, Secretary Miners' Union, Rossland, B. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are having Father Thomas J. Haggerty, the great Socialist lecturer visit this camp the early part of the new year. It costs $50 for each date, and any town that assures him $50 to defray his expenses he will visit them.

Secretary Smith of the A. L. U. says he has no time to correspond, to fix dates in Western Canada, so I will take that upon myself, and if you would like to have him visit your town write me and if you know of any other towns, such as Frail, that would like to have him talk, write to me.

I am writing to Boundry, Slocan and Nelson. Wishing you boys the compliments of the season, I am,

Fraternally yours,
C. M. O'Brien.

# HANNA'S "SOCIALISTS"

### THEY "BORE FROM WITHIN" FOR HIM IN CLEVELAND.

**Recommend Extension of Railway Franchises and Put a Spoke in Tom Johnson's 3-Cent Fare Scheme—Knocking the Tragedy Cut of "Mamie" Hayes.**

*Special to The Daily People.*

Cleveland, O., Jan. 23.—Last week was certainly an interesting one to any one who believed that anything could be accomplished by "boring from within" the "pure and simple" trades unions of Cleveland, Ohio. When the proposition was first made that the so-called Socialist (?) Central Labor Union unite with the reactionary Building Trades and Labor Council and form one body, I told a kangaroo that, the progressive (?) element so-called would simply be swamped by the conservatives and their last estate would be worse than the first. "Oh! No!" said the kangaroo, "we will convert the reactionists. We will have so much the larger body to work on." Well, the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council united and formed what is known as the United Trades and Labor Council and ever since that glorious (?) "unity" convention, the kangs have been boring and boring and still more boring the "pure and simplers" from within—with what results? Let last Wednesday's session of the mighty (?) United Trades and Labor Council tell the tale.

Several months ago Robert Bandlow, kangaroo, and J. H. Schmees, pure and simpler, were appointed a committee by the United Trades and Labor Council to look over the books of the Big and Little Consolidated Street Railway Companies and report the actual cost of carrying each passenger. Now, neither Schmees nor Bandlow are expert bookkeepers, and who knows but what the companies could so "fix" the books as to fool those wiseacres, Schmees and Bandlow and make them think the actual cost of carrying each passenger was three cents when in reality it was much less than that? Even expert bookkeepers are sometimes fooled by corporations and if this is so why is it not likely that the non-experts, Bandlow and Schmees, were also fooled by the Big and Little Consolidated Street Railway Companies.

But let us pass that. Here is the report, given to the public last Wednesday night by those great (?) statesmen, Schmees and Bandlow:

"BIG CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Stanley's Line).
"Average Cost of Carrying Passengers for Last Seven Years Was 2.85 Cents Per Passenger."

'LITTLE CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Mark Hanna's Line).
"Average Cost of Carrying Passengers for Last Seven Years 2.85 Cents Per Passenger."

Schmees and Bandlow's report was admitted to the low fare committee.

The report of the committee exclusive of the data received from other cities covered forty-three pages of typewritten matter.

"The street railway question has been the battle cry of many political campaigns," reads the report. "Facts and figures have been used to suit the needs of political leaders and their adversaries, but were so distorted that the general public was no wiser after the campaign of education than before."

Now follows the meat in the account: "In the judgment of your low fare committee," reads the report, "we believe with the street railway commission of Chicago that for the city to control the situation satisfactorily (to whom? Why Mark Hanna, of course!) it must be able to deal with the problem as an entirety at any given time, which it is not possible to do when some outstanding grant expires at one time and some at other times.

"As the last grants made to any of the existing companies expire July 1, 1914, this problem cannot be dealt with as an entirety until that time and if any advantages can be gained for the citizens of Cleveland, such as lower fares and universal transfers, at an early date by an extension of present franchises to July 1, 1914, the citizens of Cleveland ought to give it due consideration. The question of municipal ownership of street railways, or granting any further franchises shall be submitted to a vote of the people at that time."

In other words, Schmees and Bandlow, by stating that the actual cost to the company of carrying each passenger was close to three cents gave Major Tom L. Johnson's pet scheme of a 3-cent far street car line a black eye and played directly into Mark Hanna's hands. Also, the low fare committee by recommending or suggesting that franchises for the street railways be extended from 1903 to 1914 or eleven years, gave to Mark Hanna just what he wanted. In fact, if Mark Hanna had written out that report himself, he couldn't have made it square with his material interests of robbing the people better than did this low fare committee. In fact a better name for them than the low fare committee would have been the anti-Johnson-Mark Hanna committee. Now, what are the names of these traitors to working class interests, this so-called low fare committee? They are chairman, Fred B. Hobby; **Harry D. Thomas,** William C. Dairo, John Carley, E. H. Brown and J. E. Stewart. I have underscored the name of Harry D. Thomas for the reason that this double-dyed traitor to working class interests is deeper in the mire than the rest of the committee. The other members are pure and simplers, especially simple, and the working class need not expect much from them. But some persons might at least expect that Harry Thomas, who poses as a Socialist, (?) and who ran as the Socialist (?) candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District of Ohio, at the late election, one might expect that such a professed friend of the working class would at least make a show of bringing in a minority report against the extending of street railway franchises to 1914. But "'arry" did nothing of the sort. He silently acquiesced with the rest of the committee in their "extension of franchises till 1914" report. But let us leave him to his infamy and pity the kangaroos who were fools enough to vote for him, thinking that they were voting for a Socialist (?). Words fail me to express my detestation for the double-dealing hypocrite who, posing as a Socialist, betrays the working class with a Mark Hanna kiss. (Perhaps he got his thirty pieves of silver. He certainly ought to have been sharp or unscrupulous enough to get something for such a sell out).

Well! What followed the presentation of the report? The curtain was now fully drawn up and a serio-comic tragedy commenced.

"It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be received, that the committee be continued, and that copies of the same be presented to the various local unions of the city of Cleveland.

"Max S. Hayes opposed the motion and favored publication of a condensed extract of the report. He also said that he was in favor of setting aside a night in February to thresh out the report, when Mayor Johnson and representatives of the street car companies could be present and take part in the discussion.

"Let us not endorse it," he said. There may be sleepers in it. If you do adopt it there may be some things in it that you will regret."

"There is nothing in that report that can be left out," said Chairman Hobby. "That report is presented just as we find it and I believe that the people will study it."

Frank Poplowsky (late delegate to the New Orleans convention), Julius Stewart, Michael Goldsmith (McKisson Republican) and others spoke in favor of having the report published in full. The amendment (supported by kangaroo Hayes), to have the report published in condensed form was voted down.

Hayes then took the floor and moved to strike out that section of the report that related to the report of the Chicago commission and the section of the low fare report which suggested that street railway franchises be extended to 1914. His motion was voted down. (Exit Mamie to the tune of "Heart bowed down.").

Robert Bandlow then moved that the report be discussed at a meeting to be held in three weeks, and his motion was also voted down. (Exit Bebby to the tune of "Boring from within.") Some of the "orators" were in favor of having the report published in a supplement to the Cleveland Citizen (supposed to be Hayes' paper but really under the thumb and iron rule of the pure and simplers).

"If that is done I will riddle it with a double-leaded editorial," said Editor Hayes in tragic tones.

Then tragedian Mikey Goldsmith drew forth his little dagger which he had had long concealed in the folds of his garments for Mamie, and said: "Then I move he look for another job."

But finally to avoid placing Hayes in the dilemna of either publishing a double-leaded editorial and throwing up his job, or remaining silent and backing down from his tragic threat, it was voted to [illegible] Mamie to publish the full report as a supplement to the Citizen, but simply to send out full copies of the report to the various local unions in the city of Cleveland.

Now look at the noble, grand, deelightful position of tragedian Hayes. He is opposed to the low fare committee report, notwithstanding that other "Socialist" (?) friend of his, Harry Thomas, signed it. If it had been published in the Citizen when all his kangaroo friends (?) would see it he would "riddle it with a double-leaded editorial" (for the sake of pacifying the kangaroos) but now that it has been practically adopted by the United Trades and Labor Council and merely sent out to the local unions, Hayes keeps as silent as a mouse instead of protesting vigorously as he would do if he were not a hypocrite. Hayes!—one piece of advice, which you will not follow—it is too straightford a course—be consistent, drop the kangaroos, join the pure and simplers where you belong and quit pretending to be what you are not, a genuine class conscious Socialist. But you prefer to tread the labyrinthian maze of kangarooism. Well, you and your crew may tread it forever, you will never emerge from its meshes into Socialism. Put out the lgihts, drawn down the curtain. The serio-comic tragedy is over. (And Mark Hanna's ideas have been endorsed by the United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland. The damned spot will not out.")

Special Notice

We have a great many of our patrons asking for MORE Visiting Cards; we have therefore decided that in the future and until further notice we will print

50 of the Very Finest Bristol Cards

with your name and address, if so desired, on receipt of

25 "Mozle" or "Turkish Run" Coupons

To avoid mistakes write your name and address plainly

10c. 15c. AND 25c. A PACKAGE

NOT A TRUST.

MOZLE BROS.,
537-543 E. 15th St.

NO HIGHER GRADE POSSIBLE
MOZLE BROS. OF CAIRO EGYPT NEW YORK U.S.A.
"MOZLE"
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
NONE BETTER
PLAIN & CORK TIPS
MADE IN 3 SIZES

Turkish RUN
CIGARETTES
TURKISH RUN

POPULAR PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS

Twenty-five Cents for a Lot

WHAT TO READ AND THE ORDER IN WHICH TO READ THEM

Lot 1—FOR BEGINNERS:
1. What Means This Strike?...... 5c
2. Reform or Revolution?.......... 5c
3. Socialism, by McClure......... 5c
4. The Working Class............. 5c
5. The Capitalist Class.......... 5c
6. The Class Struggle............ 5c
7. The Socialist Republic......... 5c
And the Leaflets:
A Plain Statement of Facts.
Social Effect of Machinery.
Municipal Programme.
The Industrial Crisis.
What Shall We Do To Be Saved?
The whole bunch for 25 cents, postpaid.

Lot 2—FOR STUDENTS:
1. What Is Capital?............. 5c
2. Historical Materialism.........  5c
3. Socialism, Utopia to Science.... 5c
4. The Mark..................... 5c
5. Socialism and Evolution........ 5c
6. Communist Manifesto..........10c
And the Leaflets:
Is Socialism Anarchism?
Surplus Value.
The Educated Proletariat.
Materialist Conception of History.
Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.
The whole bunch for 25 cents, postpaid.

Lot 3—FOR TRADE UNIONISTS:
1. DeLeon-Harriman Debate....... 5c
2. Tragic Pages.................. 5c
3. Workingman's Programme.......10c
4. Value, Price and Profit.........15c
And the Leaflets:
Attitude of the S. L. P. Toward Trades Unions.
Manifesto of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.
Union Wreckers.
Old and New Trades Unions.
Workingmen and the Trusts.
The whole bunch for 25 cents, postpaid

In ordering the above give the name and number. Cash must accompany orders.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2-6 Reade Street, New York

Alliance Cigar Factory

——Eckstein Bros.——
517 East Eighty-Eighth St.

BEST CIGARS AT LOWEST PRICES:
Box of 50 S. T. & L. A..............$1.40
Medallion, 4⅝ inches.............. 2.25
Nature's Beauties, 4¾ inches........ 2.00
Invincibles, 5½ inches.............. 1.75
Arm and Hammer, 4½ inches...... 1.75

We Pay Express Charges. Price list sent on application.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES

# S. L. P. NARROWNESS

## COMPARED TO "ONE STEP AT A TIME" AND "PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONISM."

### The "Bread" Theory of Catching Any and All Votes and Its Disastrous Results—The Union of Capital and Labor and the Snake and the Rabbit.

When Socialism is proposed to a certain class of people they throw up their hands in horror, thinking you are proposing a scheme whereby all the world must stop its industries, like Joshua's sun, for a time or a day, until you adjust the new order of things and then start anew. But as in the case of the Joshua sun theory knowledge will dissipate this thought, for like the human heart, the world and its activities must constantly go on or you have immediate death. All changes must came gradually.

I will digress a trifle here to make an explanation, for you who are a Democrat or Republican, also Social Democrat and Labor Unionist of pure and simple brand, will say "that is our way of thinking and acting. You S. L. P. men do not act in accord with your own theory for you say we must have Socialism, not a step at a time, but all at once; saying 'it is as dangerous to pluck a hair from the tiger as to take his life.'" Yes, we even say more, and that is, "This tiger, capitalism, will fight as ferociously to prevent the plucking of this small hair from itself as it will for its life, well knowing you mean, when taking this small trophy, to come back again for more. Consequently the S. L. P. demands no half way measure of reform, as we do not want a hair, we want the carcass. We do not object to a step at a time if it is the right step, as we know all things must come slowly and gradually, but we do object strenuously to stepping backward or sideways and backward and forward. We wish, like the hands of the dial of time, to move forward; consequently we say we want this tiger, life and all. Perhaps we will remain a trifle longer without a part of the tiger than the other kind of a step at a time policy; but the S. L. P. will have the whole carcass dangling at its fire place when the others have but the tail. The S. L. P. movement is but a gradual building up of power, then a demand for all, knowing then the benefits will gradually follow. The other parties believe in taking a half loaf and acknowledging the whole is theirs, but knavery and false theorizing prevent their demand for it, and their theory of a step at a time practice, would give to their antagonist an opportunity to recuperate. Like the tiger he can find a substitute.

But dispose of the organism or system which is the seed of growth and then there is no recuperation. As often illustrated the capitalist will use all sorts of subterfuges, giving you apparently beneficial laws, then either not enforcing them or misconstructing them to their own purpose, or perhaps annulling them entirely as unconstitutional. The Democratic and Republican parties are representative only of capitalistic interests, although telling you they represent the majority. But, if you are unable to see whom they represent you indeed are blind. Whose rights are conserved in all courts and legislatures? Is not the man of wealth the winner? You might think of some isolated case where the poor man got satisfaction, but one case in a million is not a very good showing that you are the preferred class.

Then you, "Socialist" or "Social Democrat," do you realize with what plan you are agitating even though you are honest in its espousal? It is that you can, without order or form centrally directed, bring about unison of purpose. For instance, you do not allow yourselves to be dictated to by any one of your number, or any number of the whole. All your plans are spasmodic, trying to blend all things, good and bad, in one.

You will not allow "dictation" because that would be too much like the S. L. P., who believe in intelligent generalship and headship. I should think the disastrous results of the commune alone would suffice to show a dullard that leadership must be to attain success. But if they are all leaders it is as bad as none. I think, Carlyle once said: "The Irishmen are all born leaders, and for that reason, none agreeing, suffered disaster." How true this is I know not. But I do know you Social Democrats think you can all be leaders, which will bring the same disastrous results.

Now, think here if you will, how can anything build without a base or its equivalent? Why, you think Socialism is like a tree. You plant and any one can water it, and it will grow. Yes, but it takes one to do the watering, who can discern between a solution of sulphuric acid and pure water; so any one can water the tree of Socialism. But we must first understand Socialism, the the most nourishing food for it and must place the nourishment at the absorbing point, knowing that water is for the tree and roots and sunshine for its leaves; knowing that when the opposite is tried, the tree will die. Are you not working the opposite way by "boring from within," also in catering to middle class preachers and lawyers, etc., knowing their interests are not the workers'? Have you not seen all good movements shattered by this blind theory before?

You can not mingle water and fire with any result but steam. The only way to control this steam is in a boiler. But Social Democrat reasoning is like throwing handsfull of water into the fire. You produce steam, but where is it? You certainly don't control it. Well, then, a staunch boiler, and a staunch organization, are used for similar purposes, that is, to concentrate energy, and preserve power. You can focus a little heat, and gradually get a tremendous pressure. But common sense must be lavishly used.

The S. D. P. believes in any strategy that will bring socialistic officials into power, but what kind of knowledge has this official coming as he does from a mixed set of views, as this party seem to tolerate from examples shown us by their expressions and actions? You can not put men into office to accomplish a thing, unless they themselves have a true knowledge of why and how it can be done. They should realize, with no concentrating point, no regulating centre that is final, that this official will be a czar; and each official being in the same condition, how can they expect anything but demoralization?

Take Carey, of Haverhill, or McCarthy, of Brockton; does the party control them? You can bet not, it is the opposite. Then this being a revolution and not a burlesque, they should understand that the only votes that they can get are those who don't thoroughly realize that a revolution must be a concerted act in place of a discordant one. Altho' they of the unknowing class are numerous, yet daily the S. L. P. efforts for enlightenment are being felt with the unknowing ones, and they are gradually growing less. So if the S. D. P. officials were elected entirely, what could they accomplish, knowing that none of their constituents agree as to the best arrangement of any new forms. Whatever they did would be objectionable to some, which is the cause of splits, so their system of tactics would make as many parties as there were men in it. How different with the S. L. P. Each man to every man's shoulder, all pulling the one way, well illustrating the gradual dropping of water, wearing away the hardest of flint.

Take the trades unionist (pure and simple) next. His theory is a gradual breaking down of the feeling of enmity between capitalist and laborer, for he claims they should be one and friendly, because they produce results together. I acknowledge labor power and capital must and should be entertwined. But the laborer and the capitalist, which you are taught are friends, are friends as much as the rabbit and the snake who eats it are. They certainly are one; but find the rabbit? He, poor fellow, is tucked away in the snake's interior. He is one with the snake, all right! But the snake is that one. But the snake is not a good comparison, as he does some work to get the rabbit, as he lays in wait, swallows and digests him, while your capitalist is saved this trouble, as his "labor lieutenants" lay in wait and swallow the workmen, while in the legislative halls the politicians digest them. All the capitalist has to do is to feel good and absorb the nutriment.

How long would you have to argue with the rabbit before you could convince him it was for his interest to let the snake and him be one, especially when he knew he was not to be that one? Do you wonder why labor unions don't embrace the whole people when they know this? And is it a wonder Mark Hanna and his peace conference are willingly adopted by your capitalist as good, and unions of this sort prove very acceptable to the employing classes? I don't blame them for collecting the union dues in the office when they understand its true meaning, do you?

The S. L. P. is called "narrow." Now suppose a man wished to go to Canada, and had no money, and some sympathetic friend told him to fly there, do you think he would try it because they told him birds did it? No; for altho' walking was nowhere as pleasant a way, yet I'm afraid he would attempt walking. Yet this must be a narrow man, could he not try. He would not need to fly all at once, but a little at a time. But after he had knowledge of its impossibility, he would be a fool to try; as things are to-day it would be energy wasted. So it is with the S. L. P. versus Reform or reactionary tactics. The S. L. P. learns from the experience of itself and others, while reformers keep on experimenting on tried-and-found-wanting lines, attempting to neutralize white and black, making both white, and when they succeed, time will be no more. You can never accomplish a thing, no matter how trifling, if you do not observe cause and effect. As an illustration, when your union speaks of capital and labor's share of the product, any one who knows any thing, knows there should be but one share, that is the producers' share.

If capital must have a share, its share should go to the creator of the universe, that is its logical owner, outside the producer. Perhaps the capitalist of to-day thinks the creator left it as a legacy to him; but I think even the unionist would not advance this absurd reasoning.

We recognize the necessity of replacing the worn-out implement, but this giving a share to capital resembles the pagan worship of giving tribute to mythical or stone gods, a giving of something for nothing.

Well, to get back to my subject, this change from the present to Socialism, as I said, must be gradual, but intelligent, as no one, if Socialism went into the saddle to-morrow, would know the difference; only instead of going backward you would notice a gradual advance. Your industries would be slowly merged into collective institutions, taking, if necessary, any amount of time from years to centuries, and, when in perfect running order, Socialism will be succeeded by a more perfect system, evolution moving us along, regardless of our wishes.

If those who fought the inauguration of capitalism were before you to-day, their ideas would be completely illustrated by your present day antagonism to Socialism on the same objection that capitalism, coming in, would stop everything, until it, capitalism itself, became workable. Yet how opposite are the real results, for here we are to-day hundreds of years in time later than the first encroachments of capitalism, and capitalism has not perfected its mission yet, and will not have, until it has been displaced by its offspring, Socialism.

So you see there is no immediate need to fear that Socialism will stop everything and wait a few days to take an inventory, then with a new line of goods and employers start anew. Capitalism is not a peanut stand that can be closed up for a while to be swept, papered and painted. It is more like a tremendous system of sewerage that has become clogged with refuse, and don't distribute its matter properly, part of the system receiving no distribution, all going one way.

Now, to remedy the imperfection, you would not say: drop the old at once. No; but drop it as soon as possible, build up anew and gradually displace the old with the new, but by intelligent action. The S. L. P. works by economic law, knowing to instantly stop a thing without first having its successor booted and spurred for action, means deterioration and disorder. Yet the various reformers use this very thing against us in argument, saying we are too narrow, wanting too much at a time, when, in reality, all we want is to start a new and better system, retaining what is good of this our present system, just discarding and refusing the bad, which hinges on wage labor, while they are striving to plug and patch up the old system, which is bursting on all sides from its overload. And because the S. L. P. refuses to assist them, learning by experience that this system of distribution can never do its work to humanity's advantage, then we are "narrow," right being misconstrued into "narrowness." But any one who thinks can see the S. L. P. is the only party which advocates broadness, for it embraces all mankind; but it embraces them as human and intelligent factors who can emancipate themselves, using the proletaire as a base, a fulcrum, to lift society. A realization of the class struggle will be the radiant point for all and must be alone acknowledged.

This is the step at a time policy which must win. The narrow way is that which overlooks wrong to gain friends or votes. Look to the S. L. P. tactics, also its declaration of principles, with the searching eye of skepticism, then into historical and known facts, using intelligent comparisons, and see if there is any need to fear it will be too narrow for you to follow. Trace, if you can, through history a period where any changes of system to system held the world still, while it transfigured itself.

They are, as the changes from darkness to dawn, imperceptible, but they must be in order of succession, no half-way change, but complete and thorough transformation. Is this worth striving for? And when understood, you might as well ask if it is desirable to be happy; is it a pleasure to see mankind taken from the valleys of oppression and lifted to the pinacle of contentment? Yes, even tho' a Joshua could command the industries of the world to stand still and be obeyed, it would be worth it all. So drop your vote-getting theory and work for intelligent action. Not unity of action, but unified thought, and the action will be simultaneous.

This only is S. L. P. "narrowness." It is narrow only when in comparison to right and wrong combined as one: but as right and strength it will be broad enough to encircle the globe and find a solace to its narrowness and lack of step at a time policy by its emancipation of the human family. I think it was Emerson who coined the sentence, "They are building better than they know," and it is emblazoned to incandescence when placed over the emblem of the S. L. P.

John A. Anderson.

Gardner, Mass.

---

# Kautsky's "Class Struggle"

### A Criticism of It Criticized—Metzler Answered.

I have read A. Metzler's "criticism" of Kautsky's "Class Struggle" in The Weekly and Monthly People in which to distinguish it from the "class struggle for shorter hours or higher wages" is no part of the class struggle; but an entirely "separate" struggle which he would call "the struggle for existence," to distinguish it from the "class struggle" which, according to him, must have "the Socialist system of production for its conscious aim."

Metzler alleges that this conception of the class struggle would "safeguard" "our movement" "against attacks." He appears to forget that a man shooting at a target may have the bulls eye for his "conscious aim," yet, he may hit a barn door some distance from the bulls eye. This appears to me to have been the case with some of the "Socialist" bulls eye shooters who voted for the bogus Socialist party. Does Metzler mean to include the bogus Socialist party in "our movement?" I think not. Yet, if the party was to take his advice, this is just the kind of a difficulty that he would drag us into. Metzler alleges that "the struggle for shorter hours and higher wages" "and the struggle for the Socialist system of production are hostile to each other," yet, he says that "both struggle" "are an absolute necessity." In other words, it is absolutely necessary for the working class to struggle for "the Socialist system of production" and, also, to struggle against it; inasmuch as the other "struggle" of "absolute necessity" is "hostile." It seems to me that A. Metzler is endorsing pure and simple trades unionism. I would like to ask Comrade Metzler what he considers the best tactics for the working class to employ to get something "now," if that is possible, whether it be "shorter hours or higher wages;" the tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and its political head the Socialist Labor Party, or, those of pure and simpledom and its "political tail." As the S. T. & L. A. is organized expressly to fight the capitalist in the shop, and, to obtain "shorter hours and higher wages" if possible, I would like to ask Metzler if he considers the S. T. & L. A. "hostile" to the S. L. P., which is organized expressly to fight for the "Socialist system of production"? Now, the fact is that "the struggle for shorter hours and higher wages" is not "hostile" to "the struggle for the Socialist system of production" if intelligently conducted via the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.; but, if unintelligently conducted via pure and simpledom, and bogus Socialist, it is a case of having the two bulls eyes for a "conscious aim," but, hitting the barn doors that are far away from the bulls eyes.

The class struggle proceeds from the economic fact that the economic interests of the two classes, capitalist and wage slave, are opposed. Of the total wealth produced in a given time, the more of it that the capitalist class keeps for itself, the less of it does it pay out in "wages" to the working class. And, the more of it that it pays out in wages to the working class, the less of it does the capitalist class keep for itself. Hence, the inevitableness of the class struggle which, of necessity, must include the struggle "for more wages." Not only must Metzler ignore this economic fact in advocating his pure and simple nonsense, but, he would also throw away valuable evidence and proof of the existing class struggle, such as the historic incidents which have happened at Homestead, Chicago, Brooklyn, Hazleton, Buffalo, Tennessee, Idaho, etc.

When Kautsky wrote that "all class struggle is political 'struggle,'" I presume that he had in mind the fact that it is by means of the political power that the ruling class keeps in subjection the oppressed or slave class; which, of course, would necessarily make "all class struggle" political. Metzler appears to have overlooked this important fact. Yes, there are two classes to consider in connection with the "class struggle." And the capitalist class wields the political force even of the working class does not.

Again, if "modern society cannot escape shipwreck unless it reorganize itself into the "Socialist Republic," as Kautsky says; and, if the capitalist system is "working out its own downfall" as the platform of the S. L. P. says; and, as the "shipwreck" and "downfall" spoken of includes all classes; then, from that point of view, it is certainly for the interest of all classes to "reorganize" society "into the Socialist Republic." This point appears to have escaped Metzler also. Hence, the platform of the S. L. P. calls not alone upon the working class, but upon "all honest citizens" as well. Even as chattel slavery inevitably became an unprofitable institution for the master class, so must wage slavery. As sure as capitalism rent society in twain, must its economic development unite the classes into a co-operative commonwealth.

It is to be hoped, however, that the working class will intelligently organize itself with the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and make short work of saving "modern society from shipwreck" and "downfall." The capitalist class, in the meantime, can be depended upon to oppose Socialism because, from the point of view of the class struggle, its material interests are opposed. Hence, no Socialist should pamper with the capitalist class, a la "Kautsky-Millerand" et al.

Granville F. Lombard.

---

### *L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A.*

Shoe Workers' Alliance, L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A., of Lynn, Mass., at its last regular meeting installed the following officers for the ensuing term:

President, John R. Oldham; vice-president, John L. Larson; recording and corresponding secretary, Francis A. Walsh; financial secretary-treasurer, Frank Keefe. Delegate to D. A. 19 (six months' term), Francis A. Walsh. Press and agitation committee, John W. Ryan, Michael Tracy and John A. Henley. Auditing committee, Jacob Overs and David A. Campbell.

---

# TRUE PROSPERITY

### Will the Working Class of Duluth, Minn., Vote for It in February?

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 21.—On February 3, 1903, the voters of Duluth will again cast their ballots. It remains for the working class to act like a dignified body, and vote into power the Socialist Labor Party to the end that class rule and social injustice shall receive a blow that shall inspire the proletariat to extend other blows at the next national election.

Perhaps, however, the working class, is satisfied to believe the discordant howl about "prosperity" to mean that they actually prosper. If to be prosperous means a mere daily existence, or to be plain, two "meals" (perhaps three, giving the benefit of the doubt) a day, a place to sleep, and a nail to hang one's hat, is prosperity; if the daily struggle for a job, and the harder struggle to hold it, for fear of starving after the job has ceased, is prosperity; if the "reward" of labor is high prices on the common necessaries of life, and the "dignity" is a long list of accidents, wrecks, explosions; if all this is prosperity then, indeed, are we prosperous.

But prosperity means more than a mere dog's existence. It means that which the working class has never yet enjoyed, viz., absolute social well-being—pure social and useful labor, and all the opportunities and possibilities of education, music, art, literature, science and aspirations that cannot be realized so long as we are held in subjection by the capitalist class, which thrives like a parasite on our productivity. Hence, to the polls, where we outnumber this class! We have it in our power to end capitalist rule with the Arm and Hammer vote of the Socialist Labor Party, cast by intelligent, class-conscious men.

For city comptroller, Endor J. Morin, travelling salesman.

Alderman Sixth Ward, Edward Kriz, boilermaker.

Alderman Second Ward, John P. Johnson, barber.

Press Committee,
Section Duluth, S. L. P.

---

## MUNICIPILIZATION.

### Business Men Find It a Good Means of Getting Cheap Insurance.

Holyoke, Mass., Jan. 22.—The municipalization fever has struck Holyoke for fair, and old conservative politicians who, a few years ago, held up their hands in holy horror at the mere mention of the word, have now become leaders of the new idea.

On December 15, 1902, the municipal lighting and power plant started doing business, then municipal wood-yards followed. Yesterday the Board of Aldermen passed an order to establish a municipal coal-yard and now the Holyoke Business Men's Association has taken steps to establish a municipal fire insurance plan.

The reason given for this change of politico-economic faith is said to be the exhorbitant rates charged. It is claimed that, although the average annual fire losses in this city for the past two years have not exceeded $60,000 the fire insurance companies are annually drawing $200,000 in premiums. Some of the business men claim they are paying as high as two per cent in premiums, while 1 and 1½ per cent. is nothing unusual.

The plan proposed is that the present rate of insurance be maintained by the new municipal plan for three years to accumulate a fund and then to allow an annual rebate proportioned to the fire losses during the year. The business men have instructed the local representatives in the legislature to push it through that body as soon as possible.

M. Ruther.

---

# Monthly People

## Ten Cents a Year

*Methods of agitation necessarily adapt themselves to the Seasons. The out-door meetings, the street-corner chats of warm weather have been followed by indoor agitation and indoor work. In the shop, in the home, in the hall, each and every comrade can do effective service in securing subscription to Party papers and disposing of Party literature. The special inducements offered in December for the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People spurred on the workers.*

*Comrade Julius O. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., offers a year's subscription to the Daily People to the person sending in the largest number of subs to the Monthly People during January.*

*To Comrade Johnson's offer the management of the Monthly People will add a collection of excellent Socialist books; in fact, a small Socialist library.*

*This means that the one sending in the largest number of subscribers to the Monthly People during January, 1903, will receive:*

*The Daily People for one year.*
*Capital, by Marks. Cloth binding.*
*The Paris Commune, by Marx. Arm and Hammer Series.*
*Value, Price and Profit, by Marx. " "*
*Wage Labor and Capital, by Marx. " "*
*Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engels. "*
*The Socialist Almanac. " "*

*Should the winner prefer, he may, instead of the above books, select books, amount of $5, from the catalogue of the New York Labor News Company.*

*In addition, a comrade offers a free and complete course in typewriting, at the Waldo Typewriting Company's establishment, 18 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city. to any one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between the first day of January, and first day of March, 1903, both days inclusive. Subscriptions reaching the People office before January 1 and after March 1, 1903, are not within the scope of this offer. The winner may assign, sell or transfer the prize here offered to any person.*

*A Colorado sympathizer will pay for one year's subscription to the Daily People, to be given to the person sending in the largest list of subscribers to the Monthly People from the State of Colorado, between January 10 and February 10, 1903, both dates inclusive.*

*Among his New Year's resolutions every comrade should include one pledging himself to do all in his power to increase the spread of straight Socialist literature and papers. Let January, 1903, be a record-breaker for new subscriptions.*

***Up, Comrades, and at 'em!***

## Subscription Blank

NO ACCOUNTS OPENED.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

D.te..............................................1902

***Manager Monthly People:***
***2 to 6 New Reade St.***
***New York City.***

Send the Monthly People for one year to the subscribers whose names and addresses are given below.

Amount enclosed, $..............

| NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |
| .................................... | .................................... |

Signed..................................................................Agent.

Agents Address.................................................................

THE MARK

Appendix to Engel's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." Price, 5 Cents.

The history and development of landed property in Germany, from the original forms of tenure common to all Teutonic tribes, to the present. With "Historical Materialism," and "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," this book completes the work of Engel's published in cloth at 50 cents. The price of the three pamphlets, 5 cents each, places them within the reach of all.

THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS,
2 New Reade Street, New York

**WEEKLY PEOPLE**

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

*Bundle rates; Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.*

*Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.*

*As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.*

### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 | 2,060 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |
| **IN 1902** | **52,895** |

## HANNA'S TRUSTED "LABOR LIEUTENANTS" PROVING THEIR TITLE WELL EARNED.

The gentry upon whom Mark Hanna bestowed the appellation, "My trusted labor lieutenants," continue to prove their title well earned. Through the medium of their official trade journals they continue to exalt his aims and objects, as expressed in his espousal of arbitration. They further, by insidious methods, defend him personally and attempt to fasten on working class minds the idea that he can be implicitly trusted to advance their interests.

The Machinists' Monthly Journal, the organ of James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, and one of Hanna's Civic Federation vice-presidents, in an editorial eulogistic of Hanna, has this to say of him in the current issue:

"Not long ago—with the earnestness of a man convinced of the righteousness of the cause at heart—he solemnly declared that 'the best efforts of my life will be devoted to the establishment of cordial relations between capital and labor.' At every opportunity since then he has boldly advocated all that would help labor to gain at least a part of that for which it struggles. For two years at least his words and his works have been consistent.

"Senator Hanna is a strong man. He has brains and he can think; he is also a virile man and he can feel. During these two years he has vainly protested against brutal cartoons and abuse and called upon God to witness that he speaks the truth. He is not believed.

"In the name of right reason what more can be asked of the man to prove his sincerity? Why is it so difficult to believe that he has got a glimmering of the economic truths that philosophers have been preaching for years? Is it not entirely reasonable to suppose that Mark Hanna sees the shortsightedness of those with whom he is associated all his life—the 'trustees of Providence' and corporation managers—and is trying to avert the disastrous consequences of their blind greed and criminal capacity? This may be so for no one has ever accused Mark Hanna of being a fool. In the meantime give him credit for being sincere until it is proven otherwise. 'Judge not that ye be not judged!'"

This is obviously a specious plea. It is remarkable for assertion and biblical quotation, but not for fact. When it states, for instance, that "for two years his (Hanna's) words and his works have been consistent," it utters what is untrue. During those two years thousands of workingmen on strike at San Francisco and Boston were treacherously defeated through the machinations of the Civic Federation. The coal strike, from which Hanna profited, was also delayed until an inopportune time, by the same means! Did Hanna repudiate this treachery, or those methods? Did he use his virility and his brains to prove his sincerity for labor? As the Machinists' Journal implies, Hanna is no fool!

Now, let us go a step further. It is well known that the object of the Civic Federation is to avert and settle strikes in order that this country may present an unbroken front in the struggle for world markets. In this the capitalist class in control of the Federation, with the assistance of the labor fakirs, have admirably succeeded. They have acquired billions by the move. But what has labor acquired? Increased wages? The Machinists' Journal says that every time wages go up, prices follow and outdistance them. More leisure? Let the increased violent deaths by accidents among the workers testify to the strain imposed on them. Labor has gained nothing, while a panic stares it in the face. And yet the Machinists' Journal would have us believe that the man who was largely instrumental in bringing about this condition acted in the interest of labor!

The Machinists' Journal may be right in saying Mark Hanna is no fool. We would remind it that he has no monopoly in intelligence. There are other men—workingmen—who are no fools either, and who will not be hoodwinked by Mark Hanna or the men who so well-earn the dishonorable title bestowed upon them by him—"My trusted labor lieutenants"—that is, my trusted assistants in the process of fleecing labor and keeping it blind to its class interests.

## STRAUS'S SCHEME TO WAT TYLERIZE SOCIALISM.

In the century-long conflict of the classes—ever since the human race emerged from primitive communism—the ruling classes have always developed a wonderful, though most always, futile adaptability to new conditions. They have changed their base of action and thought as often as movements and ideas detrimental to their interests demanded, in order that they might control and direct them and thus preserve their own. They have changed front and led the Wat Tylers and their insurrections to destruction. Or they have, as in France in '48, espoused national workshops and caused them to be failures in order to deter the growth of the, then, incipient proletarian movement. Years ago the capitalists unanimously contended that the basis of capitalism is altruism, in opposition to the materialist conception of Socialism. To-day, many of those same capitalists are declaring that material interests are the basis of capitalism, and they are forging capitalist weapons from Socialist doctrine, with the same time-honored, though equally futile, motive of preceding ruling classes of saving their class interests from the inevitable industrial evolution toward Socialism.

Oscar S. Straus, prominent in the Hanna's Civic Federation, in a speech before the Brooklyn Union League Club a few days ago, said:

"The relation between Capital and Labor is not founded upon sentiment. No matter how much the pulpit and the philanthropists, the sentimentalists will strive to consign that topic to sentiment, it will reappear in the keenest competition in modern life. Two hundred and fifty years ago, Roger Williams said: 'What are all these strikes and conventions about but for larger bowls and more porridge.' It is the problem of our civilization; we cannot escape it; we can guide and regulate it, but we cannot escape it."

And how would the diplomatic Straus "guide and regulate" the conflict of material interests which society cannot escape? By Wat Tylerizing the labor organizations in the Civic Federation, on the fraudulent grounds of promoting co-operation between capital and labor; thereby killing Socialism.

But Oscar is a little too late in history to be any more original or successful than his predecessors. Though the Civic Federation has been successful in keeping the working class in line in the struggle for world markets, it has not quelled the class struggle as the innumerable strikes and bitter anti-trust agitation prove. And this conflict of material interests will go on ever more bitterly amid the misery of the approaching crisis.

The movement whose basic ideas Straus uses is larger than the Civic Federation. It is co-extensive with the movement of capitalism towards concentration. It can only be quelled when all the contradictions arising from that concentration are quelled, i. e., by the establishment of Socialism. This fact is being impressed on the working class mind by the movement toward concentration against whose effects the Strauses so vainly plot.

## THE FUTURE OF THE PROLETARIAT.

It is not the custom of the scientific Socialist to speculate on the remote future. That is a task he leaves to the utopian. The scientific Socialist is generally too busy with the past and the present, analyzing facts and noting their trend, in order to be guided by them as conditions require. Hence, it comes that the literature of scientific Socialism is mostly taken up with things that have happened and are happening, and little with things that may happen.

Despite this state of affairs the scientific Socialist often looks forward in an endeavor to anticipate events, and with the aid of science, see, if possible, what the future has in store for the proletariat. In this way the pioneers of Socialism were able to predict many decades before their occurrence, phenomena which are now common—trusts, for instance. We intend to take a less ambitious peep into the immediate future to-day and invite our readers to join us.

There are certain industrial phenomena that are just now universally admitted. It is admitted that the productive capacity of the American workingman is unsurpassed, exceeding that of the British and German workingmen, who rank next. It is also admitted that this greater productivity is due, among other things, to an intensity of labor unknown to the European workingmen. The extent of this intensity is shown in the age limit which bars a man of 45 from obtaining employment, men of that age being too slow for the industrial pace set by modern American industry.

Along with this greater productivity and intensity of labor, there go other phenomena. Recently there has arisen a cry that the price of American products is too great to admit of export sale. This is said to be an outcropping of American labor conditions, which makes labor expensive; though, what is more likely, it has also been attributed to the excessive profits required to meet the dividend payments of overcapitalization. Nevertheless, since such a cry aims at a cheapening of labor, it must be considered.

Again the cry has arisen that Labor is not performing all the work that it can, that it is doing least for the most money, that is, restricting output; while the Civic Federation, at its last meeting, devoted one of its sessions to the restriction of output, with the view of making output unlimited, if possible; it being urged as a commercial necessity.

From the above facts two things are clear, viz., first, that American labor is productive and intense; second, that that productivity and intensity must be increased, that, in fact, a well defined movement is under way to accomplish that end. Either labor must become more productive and intense or it must be supplanted by mechanical means. This is what we believe the immediate future has in store for the American proletariat.

This picture is not a roseate one. The colors with which it is painted—that is, the facts from which it is deduced—do not permit of its being otherwise. The fact is that under capitalism the future of the working class can never be otherwise than dark. Given a system in which one class—the capitalist class—owns all the machinery of production and distribution upon which another class—the working class—depends for its existence, and you have a condition in which the latter class cannot exert itself without increasing the profit of the former class, and sinking into a proportionate degradation. The working class under such conditions is a slave class driven ever harder under the wealth it creates. The installation of machinery by displacing labor and increasing its supply, tends only to decrease its wages and increase its troubles.

The future of the proletariat will only be roseate when it removes the capitalist class and makes the machinery of production and distribution social property to be exploited, not for the benefit of the capitalist, but for the benefit of the workers. Then, and not until then, will it know leisure and the benefits of machinery.

## WHO LIES?

The capitalist class, in order to bolster up its exploitation, seeks to delude its victims every decade by issuing statistics, based on the census, intended to show the material progress of the working class. Wherever a widespread strike affecting wages occurs, these statistics are brought out to show that despite that strike and other damaging facts, like the increase of crime, destitution and suicide, due to want or the fear of want, the working class receives ever more of the wealth it produces, and, consequently, has less cause for complaint and more cause for congratulation than ever before.

The Socialist Labor Party has frequently exposed the deception practiced by these statistics. It has analyzed their fraudulent methods, and made clear the inability of arriving at correct conclusions through them. It has, in fewer words, pointed out that as the purpose and source of these statistics are capitalistic they cannot and do not accurately reflect working class conditions.

New facts that substantiate this view are continually coming to light. Take the matter of wages, for instance. The census figures of 1900 show that the average annual earnings of workingmen are $437. Do the latest facts show these figures to be correct? Let us see.

These wage figures include the average earnings of men, women and children. If we divide the population of the country (76,303,387) by the number of persons engaged in occupations (29,285,922), we find that between two and three members of the average family are employed, and that, computed on the basis of the census figures, the average family income or earnings would range from $875 to $1300 a year. Do the latest facts mentioned, which refer to family incomes, bear this out? Let us see once more!

Paul Findley, discussing "Advertising" before the convention of the National Association of Grocers and General Merchants, made this statement:

"In the course of my experience I have learned one interesting and instructive fact, namely that one-third of the families of the United States live on incomes of less than $400 and one-half on less than $600 a year, while only five per cent. have incomes exceeding $3000 per year."

This is the testimony of a trained and hard-headed observer, whose business demands an accurate estimate of the purchasing power of American families. It shows that more than two-thirds of the families have not got incomes as large as the lowest computation based on the census figures regarding the annual average earnings of workingmen!

The question, "Who lies, the census or the Socialist Labor Party?" is thus effectually answered!

## THIS IS THE COUNTRY FOR SOCIALISM!

It is often claimed that Socialism will never thrive in this country as "it is inimical to the institutions of this country." "Socialism," it is asserted, "will flourish in Europe because conditions there differ from those here."

There never was a more fallacious idea. This country's institutions, both political and economic, are more favorable to the development of Socialism than are those of other countries. Socialism is predicated on unrestricted suffrage and trust development, the former of which makes possible the peaceful solution of the class antagonisms of the latter. Both of these requisites to Socialism exist to greater perfection here than elsewhere. In European countries the suffrage is restricted by property and other qualifications, while trust development is hampered by feudalist conditions and customs.

Nor can it be said that conditions here differ from those abroad, except in the sense that they are more general and intense here, capitalistically speaking.

To give an illustration, in order to emphasize the latter contention: About the same time that "the great anthracite strike" occurred in this country there also occurred in France a strike of miners. This strike, like that here, was ostensibly for similar demands, viz., increased wages, reduced hours, etc., etc.; 100,000 men were involved, 40,000 less than were involved here. The area affected was geographically and economically less than that in the coal strike here.

The French strike was, on a smaller scale, like that in this country in the objections it raised and the results it created. These objections and results are well set forth by Paul Lafargue, in "Le Socialiste," as follows:

"The scribes of capitalist journalism are in a sorrowful mood. The miners' strike, they say, is causing their beloved paymasters to lose millions per day. However, instead of a loss, the strike is, on the contrary, enabling the capitalist class to fill their pockets * * * Shares which were falling from June last have gone up with a rush * * * The strike which means starvation to the miners and their families is enabling the mining companies to sell on the most favorable terms; and when the miners go back to their subterranean pits, the companies can still sell their coal at strike prices instead of reducing it, as might be the case if production had not been temporarily suspended, and if the coal had continued to accumulate at the mouth of the mine. Nothing could be more profitable to the mining companies than a general strike."

Lafargue then shows that as the anarchical production of capitalism produces vast accumulations of commodities, strikes are welcomed by the capitalists as a profitable means of disposing of them. Then he says further:

"The companies have no interest in hurrying on a settlement of the present dispute, which has so beneficially affected their dividends. This explains the extraordinary delay in replying to the demands of the men, and the proposals for arbitration."

Who that reads Lafargue does not find it hard to convince himself that he is reading of the French, instead of the American strike? Who does not note the same dependence on the part of the miners here? Who does not note the same profitable strike advantages for the coal companies, bituminous as well as anthracite, in the strike here? Who does not note the existence of strike prices after resumption, with the large coal reserve disposed of here? Who does not find the same unwillingness here in the failure to put all the strikers to work and make the coal output still greater than it is, in order to cheapen prices? Who, in fewer words, does not find the accentuated physiognomy of American capitalism reflected in the mirror which Lafargue holds up to the French strike?

And yet there are some who say "conditions here are not like those abroad." Laugh them out of court. They belie the American reputation for intelligence and knowledge!

This is the country for Socialism! It will lead in Socialism, because it leads in Capitalism.

On with Socialism!

## CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative society is very frequently brought forward as affording conclusive evidence against the truth of socialist doctrine. It is said to disprove the assertion that capital is becoming increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few, in so far as it seems to point to the existence of a numerous class of small capitalists. Further we are informed that it utterly overthrows the socialist contention as to the inherently antagonistic interests of the two classes, by showing that it is possible for one man to unite in his own person the functions of capitalist and wage-worker. In place of the political and revolutionary efforts of the socialists to gain possession of the means of production for the working class, we are frequently told that a much more practicable method of advancing society is to take up the work of co-operation and strive to extend and develop the movement. This, it is averred, is real socialism. By it the workers become possessed of the machinery of production and they do so by an easy and practicable method. These are arguments frequently heard from the member of the little middle class and the co-operator, for the average co-operator is invariably a workingman with bourgeois habits of thought, possessing in an exaggerated degree all the shallowness and shortsightedness, all the exploded prejudices and dead ethics of this dying class.

It is hardly necessary to say that the administration of certain wholesale and distributive agencies by working class shareholders is as far from being socialism as the Ruskin Colony or the Oneida Community. Under the co-operative companies the worker is exploited just as he is under a private capitalist employer. The co-operative employee, like the employee of a private trader, receives, not the product of his toil, but a wage usually levelled by the competition of the labor market to subsistence point. The greater the competition be, the nearer does it approach to subsistence level. The difference between this wage and the product of his work, is the profit, dividend, plunder or swag which is stolen from him by his employers. This exploitation is the same in character, and produces precisely the same results, whether the exploiter be a belted earl or a dock laborer. So much for the producer. When we turn to the co-operative consumer we find the vaunted benefits which it claims for the working class as a whole to be equally illusory. If the co-operator confined himself to saying that he found that this method of purchasing commodities brought him certain temporary and personal advantages, we should have little fault to find with him, any more than with the man who thinks he gets groceries better and cheaper at McIlwhan's in the Gorbals than at Callahan's in the Candleriggs. When, however, the co-operator claims to solve the social problem and better the lot of the whole proletariat, it becomes necessary to unmask him and expose his claims as being the merest quackery. It is alleged that the "store" reduces the cost of living to the consumer.. Probably this is correct, but it does not necessarily on that account improve the proletarian's lot. Those favored few who are dividend drawers and members, so long as they represent a minority of the population, ARE better off. As a rule the co-operative shareholders are members of what is called the aristocracy of labor—skilled artisans. To the vast majority of the proletariat, the class of the unskilled laborer, the co-operative society is prohibitive. Should it ever happen that the mass of the proletariat enter the co-operative movement, then, the consequent reduction in the cost of living would, through the competition of the unemployed, necessarily reduce wages again to the subsistence point. An actual instance in proof of this is given in the case of Galashiels in the south of Scotland. The chief industry in and around that town is the spinning and weaving of Scotch cloths. So intense has foreign competition become that half of the mills in the place have been closed down, the foreign markets being closed against them in this line. The workers have been compelled to leave this comparatively small town by the hundred; and what of them is left have to eke out a miserable existence on less and less wages. In this town the co-operative movement was strong, but this form of strength but weakened their posititon. The amount of bonus or dividend is known so exactly by the master mill owners that wages have been reduced and the co-operative advantages considered as a kind of part payment. There the workers appear to be simply subscribing together to buy their weekly "fodder."

It is well known, too, how the possession of shares in a co-operative or building society acts as a clog at the heel of the worker in the workshop and the trade union, and leads him to tolerate conditions of work and wages which he would never dream of were it not for his miserable "capital invested."

At the present time Glasgow affords us a striking example of how little co-operation is effective toward the softening down, or allaying of the class struggle. A strike is in process on the part of the tailors in the employment of four of the Glasgow co-operative societies. The tailors, who number 150, are agitating for a wage of six pence per hour, the same wage as the London Docker, and not at all an exorbitant figure, even judged by the standards of capitalist wage slavery. This is the wage which is general among all classes of tailoring establishments in the city, whether private employer, company or co-operative society. To the proletarian shareholder, however, this sum is quite unreasonable, and an attempt is being made to reduce it by a half-penny an hour. The strike has been in existence for over three weeks, and both parties maintain an equally uncompromising attitude, the co-operators determined to add an additional half-penny per hour of surplus value wrung from their wage slaves to their dividend; the tailors equally determined that their masters shall confine their robbery to its present limits without the proposed augmentation.

Whether the men will be successful remains to be seen. As Socialists we are of the opinion that they are entitled, not only to the half-penny per hour alone, but to the whole of the value which their labor contributes to the raw material. The attainment of this is, of course, entirely impossible unless under Socialism. So long as the present capitalist system remains, so long will the class war penetrate into all productive agencies as the curse, the Ate or Nemesis of capitalism. That the co-operator as a proletarian should fight his employer in trade union lines and at one and the same time as "store" shareholder, should be engaged in fighting trade unionism on the part of his employees, is simply a further proof of the utter chaos, the endless contradictions and absurdities in which the storm and strife of capitalism entangles the class unconscious. Meanwhile the shadow of the trust is creeping over the land and the same fate awaits the co-operative society and small business, as has already befallen the little middle storekeeper through the action of the co-operative movement itself.—H. McK., in the Monthly Socialist (Edinburg, Scotland).

* * *

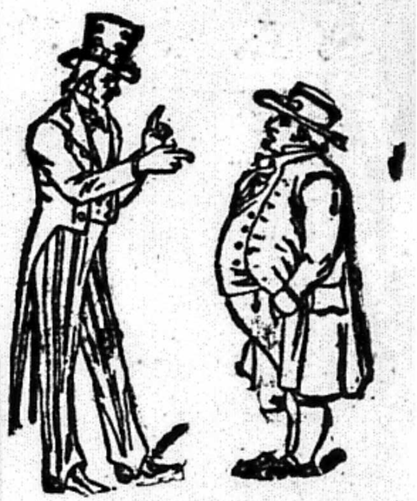
The New York State Republicans have elected Platt to succeed himself as United States Senator. It is said that the chief argument that won the fight for him was the necessity of party unity. This is a very superficial view. A poll by mail taken among men prominent in professional, political and banking circles by the New York Evening Post showed that Platt was the unanimous choice of the bankers. Had the bankers refused to stand by Platt the politicians would have deserted him instanter. The reason is not far to seek. The legislature of New York State, like congress, is but one of the many committees that manage the common affairs of the capitalist class. It is controlled by the capitalist class, instead of controlling it. To-day the bankers are the capitalists par excellence. Their word is the determining factor. Thus it is that the politicians were a unit in following where the bankers led.

* * *

According to Judge Morris of Baltimore, it does not make any difference whether strikers use lawful or unlawful means to prevent others from taking their places, picketing is an illegal act if it results in damage to the employer's property. In other words, only non-effective strikes are legal and permissible.

* * *

The same Yellow Journal that two weeks ago claimed it had won the anti-car jam crusade, yesterday announced that the matter is now in the hands of the State Railway Commission. O victory, what lies are perpetrated in thy name!



## UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—If I were a Socialist I would not go for the labor fakirs the way you Socialists do.

UNCLE SAM—How would you do it?

B. J.—I would let them alone. They are sure to come around in the end.

U. S.—What end?

B. J.—When the movement is strong.

U. S.—A strong movement will bring

B. J.—Hem!

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And how can a strong movement be brouught about before fakirdom is knocked out?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—What you want amounts to this: A strong movement is necessary; to bring that about we must break our way across the barrier raised by the fakirs; and yet you want us to leave the fakirs alone!

## LETTER-BOX

### Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

*[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]*

C. T. F., WORCESTER, MASS—The abolition of chattel slavery in the early sixties was not a reform, but a revolution demanded by the industrial development of the country. It was a forcible change from slave to "free" labor and from free trade to protection. It marked the triumph of Northern capitalist industry over Southern slave-owning agriculture. Reform, in the shape of the various compromise measures, beginning with those adopted at the framing of the constitution, only delayed and intensified the, revolution.

S. J., ST. PAUL, MINN.—1. The reports of the last census can be obtained free of charge by writing to the "Director of the United States Census Bureau, Washington, D. C." Should this prove of no avail apply to the representative of your congressional district. 2. The importance of these reports depends upon the uses to which you intend to put them. To industrial wage workers those on manufactures and industries, are most important. 3. Governmental statistics are issued for the purpose of promoting and bolstering up capitalist exploitation. They are of great value to the wage-earner versed in Socialism able to analyze their fraudulent methods and use their figures to the advantage of his class. 4. Aside from the census reports, those of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., contain valuable information for the wage-worker described. 5. There is a Socialist movement in the Argentina Republic; mainly in the large commercial and industrial city of Buenos Ayres.

R. O. N., NEW YORK CITY.—According to the statement of Brooklyn Navy Yard officials, the warship "Montgomery" left Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., on January 17, in good condition, for Bahia, Brazil.

H. H. H., NEW YORK CITY.—Your letter has been referred to the General Committee, Section Greater New York. It is left for them to correct the impressions their minutes make, if they so desire.

I. K., SECRETARY THOMAS PAINE LITERARY SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY.—Call at this office. Would like to confer with you on notices of your society.

J. H. B., WILMERDING, PA.—This office does not believe your question comes within its province. It has, consequently, referred your letter to the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

D. C. S., LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Owing to the crippled condition of our forces, due to the absence of Comrade De Leon, it is impossible to gather and forward the information you request in time. Call on B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway, Buffalo. He can aid you in your campaign.

* * *

Events at Lynn, Mass., prove conclusively that Tobin's union is a capitalist concern. Who ever heard of the courts, the mayor, sheriff and mounted police aiding a genuine labor union? Such a thing is unknown and will be as long as capitalism is capitalism.

* * *

One of the most learned theologians of Mississippi has been convicted of bigamy, having married seven times. Looks like a too close study of the Old Testament and an attempt to emulate Solomon and David and the other personages therein described.

* * *

The frequency with which Judge Gray, of the Arbitration Commission, takes opportunity to say something derogatory of the miners, is an index of the kind of a decision that may be expected from the commission.

* * *

The Brownsvillites who emptied the coal cars may soon expect to fill the Kings county jail. The proletariat cannot do such things with impunity. It's dangerous to capitalism.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]*

### Gompers Posting the Employers.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—On the 30th inst. the great and only Sammy Gompers is to speak here, under the auspices of the Central Fakirated Union of this city. About a week ago he was the star speaker at a banquet given by the Economic League of this city, an organization composed of the leading swells of the city. No report of his speech appeared in any of the local papers; but, from what I have been able to glean from some who were there, the general trend of his discourse (which was called "The Aims and Objects of Organized Labor") was on the "identity of interests," etc., etc., and his main efforts were directed to the end of convincing his audience that the Federation of Labor was a very conservative body working to harmonize those interests.

Gompers must have some ulterior motive in visiting this section, as he addressed a swell club in Buffalo about the same time, and he is to speak in Jamestown on the 29th. We have tried to get the privilege of debating with him, and, failing, tried to get the fakirs who have the affair in charge to have the meeting thrown open for discussion after his speech, but they won't do that, either. They are afraid to do so.

D. C. S.

Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 18.

### The Class Struggle in Los Angeles.

To The Daily and Weekly People—For some time past various stories have been going out relative to party matters in Los Angeles, mostly making it appear as if S. L. P. enthusiasm and agitation work were coming down to a very low ebb.

The section in this city has been made a partaker in a practical way of the signs of the times, when all hitherto real or apparent good workers in the movement, who have developed other interests which concern them besides Socialism, are impelled, in the rush and excitement of capitalist prosperity fever to cleave closer to the one and forsake the other, or else to try and draw their Socialist conceptions up to the place where these shall coincide with their business horizon. This precipitates a conflict between those deserters and former camp followers, who have fallen victims to this fever, and the proletarian standard bearers, the real Socialists, who cannot get away from the only interest they have in capitalist bondage, as workingmen who are subjected to wage-slavery all the time.

Of course, to propagate the truth is always slow, but if you have a little piece of scandal to disseminate, be it ever so little, and be it true or be it utterly false, then it is wonderful to see how quickly such tidings can be spread and taken up and passed along by idlers, malodorous hypocrites and others. The staunch comrades of Los Angeles, who have stood firm and undaunted through the fire of injurious slander, and underhanded trickery, are charged with a roughness of speech and expression and a harshness of disposition. This is the jagged front they present to every enemy, but the personal character of these wage-slave comrades is such as to render any precautions as to external demeanor unnecessary.

The truly honest man does not need to hedge himself with a semblance of outward virtue, or to guard his natural expressions, or restrain himself and say only half what he means at any one time. As a child I was taught to believe that to cultivate a careful restraint of speech and manner, and to develop a niceness of behavior toward all persons, whatever may be your opinion of them or your intentions towards them, constituted the first achievement of a gentleman, and a victory over self. But long, as well as bitter experience, with various types of these gentlemen has forced me to realize that character, like murder, will assert itself, that this cultivation of artificial behavior is a lawyer's trick of the exploiting and competing classes, which they teach their young as a hen would teach her chickens, and that the cowardly, hypocritical form of expression to all men which is sadly mistaken for natural politeness, really indicates just so much of trickery, deceit and unprincipled dishonesty and nothing more.

There are the two kinds of character which designate on the one hand the square, set and clear-headed comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, and on the other hand, their opponents of the capitalist color, from the highest power of capitalism down to the crusaders who are trying to found a kingdom in our midst.

It is, for this reason, advisable that readers of The Daily and Weekly People should know that the field covered by Section Los Angeles is not really being desolated by infidels as the crusaders report, but on the contrary, the comrades, having repelled their sanctimonious invaders have freed the section from a worse than useless incumbrance, and abolished a lot of unremunerative labor; and constructive work has now begun. Our band is small and united, the work is steady and the field is growing. The atmosphere without is slowly crystalizing and many voluntary signs show that our hammering of yesterday, last year, and the year before, has sunk deep and taken root for future growth. The work that we do here is spread throughout the land by the nomadic wanderings of the workingmen, and comrades of Los Angeles are spurring each other to more real enthusiasm and more work for the cause than the section has seen for a long while. Our greatest necessity now is for street speakers, which we are making an effort to develop. Let us work for the unswerving progress of class-conscious intelligence, to take the place of those wild, fatal rushes of a desperate working class which have desolated their hopes in the past.

H. Norman.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 13.

### Cincinnati Items of General Interest.

*To The Daily and Weekly People.*—As the comrades throughout the country are generally interested in notes of progress at various points, it will be of general interest to know that this slow place is taking a step forward that will be effective in crystalizing S. L. P. sentiment into action. There is considerable opposition among the comrades here to social features being utilized for the benefits of propaganda, but the section, at its last meeting, decided it was necessary and appointed a committee to make the idea operative, and bring the comrades and friends of the Party in closer touch, as well as to inaugurate a plan for raising money for general propaganda purposes.

Comrade and Mrs. Hauser will take the initiative by inviting the members of the section, and their wives, and some personal friends to their home, in order that the new work may be begun. Mrs. Hauser is enthusiastically in favor of this work, and other ladies and wives of comrades will, undoubtedly, share the same spirit and become active in this new work. A committee was appointed to arrange for the observance of the anniversary of the French Commune; an anniversary that has never been observed here; the committee will undoubtedly arrange for a mass meeting to impress this important event on the people of this city.

The Daily People can now be read at the City Library Reading Room. It was decided at a recent meeting that our official paper ought to be on file with the other papers of the world at this public reading room. The Daily People with the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P., can now be seen there. The Kangs have all along had their papers on the files of the room.

The party will hold its city convention at 141½ East Main street, on Sunday, February 1, at 2.30 p. m., to nominate a city ticket and transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will be a mass convention of Party members. Party members will please take notice, and readers of The Daily and Weekly People in the city and all sympathizers with the movement are cordially invited to attend this convention.

Oscar Freer, Organizer.

Columbus, O., January 20.

### Restricting and Counting Out the Working Class Ballot in Texas.

To The Daily and Weekly People,—Texas is a State of vast natural resources which capitalism has just begun to exploit in mining, milling, manufacturing and the multiplicity of "enterprises" which give Labor employment and rob the cradle and the grave that the "risks" of capital may be secured in ever increasing dividends. One of the "risks" assumed by capitalism is entrusting Labor with a class-conscious ballot. That it realizes this is shown by the restrictions placed upon said ballot whenever the class struggle begins to peep forth.

On November 4 last year a constitutional amendment was voted into law by the class unconscious of the State, imposing a poll tax on themselves, ostensibly for public school fund, but in reality to place at the disposal of the rawhide Democratic politicians a boodle fund for campaign purposes. The growing percentage of illiteracy in Texas indicates that the underpaid teachers of the State need expect nothing from capitalist politicians or any part of the campaign funds filched from the Working Class, under the guise of a poll tax.

The poll tax in El Paso county is $3. The prime plea for the passage of the amendment was to increase the school fund and purify the ballot. How the ballot is purified the following letter shows:

"Ft. Hancock, Tex., Jan. 5, 1903.

"Mr. C. F. White,
"Clint, Tex.

"Dear Sir,—I understand from Mr. W. E. Curry that you were present in El Paso when the county commissioners canvassed the election returns of November 4, 1902. I also learn that at that time you saw the three S. L. P. votes, cast in Quadrilla precinct, El Paso, thrown out by Commissioner Garcia, with the remark that 'such votes are not counted here,' or 'we don't have to count such votes here.' Is this true in substance, and if so will you kindly quote the language used and what transpired on that occasion?

Yours truly,
"A. S. Dowler."

Mr. White declined to answer my letter, although admitting the truth of the statement to the following persons: D. V. Peacock, William Coalson and W. E. Curry of Ft. Hancock, Tex. Mr. White was an "Independent" Democratic candidate for county commissioner and was knocked out by the "machine," which had its men at every booth and polling precinct in El Paso county.

A. S. D.

Ft. Hancock, January 19.

### St. Louis Kangaroos in a "Union" Labor Party Stew.

To The Daily and Weekly People,—It is not the intention of the press committee of Section St. Louis to monopolize the columns of The People, but a few extracts from a recent speech delivered by a local labor fakir, Eugene Sarber, business agent of the Machinists' Union, at meeting of the Metal Trades Council, will be interesting reading, from which the class-conscious wage-slave can draw his own conclusions.

Sarber said, in part, as follows: "As conditions now exist in St. Louis union labor is waging a fight against itself. Something must be done to restore peace and harmony. Instead of being a factor in the local political field, where much good could be accomplished in behalf of our members, we are so divided that our strength counts for little in times when an exhibition of solidarity is essential. For instance, the Central Trades and Labor Union (which is supposed to represent 30,000 organized workingmen) leans toward Socialism (but where are the votes?) while the Building Trades Council inclines towards Democracy. The metal trades members declare for neither, and our vote is scattered to all parties. Many of our members would rejoice to see a bona fide union labor party launched into the political arena, and to this end we are working. The recent threatened split in the Socialist party, because some of the leaders took a stand for union labor, is simply a forerunner of what may be expected. Champions of union labor in St. Louis should know that our only salvation lies in coming together and that as soon as possible." This concluded the speech.

Some of the Kangs declare that they will never join the union labor party, but the labor fakirs have given out that the Kangs will have to do business or get off the perch, which means that they will have to aid the labor fakir in his deal with the capitalist politicians or go on record as union wreckers.

The Kangs have certainly got themselves in a deuce of a stew. During the last campaign they were kept busy jumping and boring. They jumped into the trades unions and bored; jumped into the gesang vereins and bored; jumped into the coffin societies and bored; jumped into the churches and bored; jumped into the ranks of the deputy sheriffs and bored. (This may seem ridiculous, but Deputy Sheriff G. A. Hoehn, when taken to task about joining the sheriffs' force during the late street-car strike in this city, gave as one of his excuses that he joined the posse to make Socialists out of them!) And judging from present indications they will soon leap into the union labor party and bore from within.

"Poor Kangaroo, poor Kangaroo,
The Labor Fakir ain't doing a thing to you."

At the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, in which the Kangs claim to have a majority, the secretary, Dave Kreyling, who is a Kang, was instructed to send an official communication to a number of United States senators urging them to vote for the eight-hour bill which passed the house of representatives and will soon come up in the senate.

While all of this is going on the S. L. P. is in the midst of the fight preaching the class struggle, showing up the labor fakir, and pointing out to the wage-slaves that their only salvation lies in the organizations of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Help us to spread the light.

Press Committee, Section St. Louis, Mo.
January 19.

### Further Expose of "Logical Centrist" Eberle.

To The Daily and Weekly People—Readers of The People will remember that just after the little Kang sickness, recently experienced by the working class movement in Pennsylvania, a letter appeared in our official organ, over my signature, which exposed the crooked political action of certain persons mentioned in the municipal election of February, 1900. At that time I promised a further expose and this letter is written with that intention. Further information regarding the affair is now in my possession which throws additional light on the former letter.

Just prior to the little-Kang illness, Comrade F. J. Colburn went to New York State and was absent at the time the matter of the election referred to was being investigated. He was not a resident of the State at the time the log-rolling took place and being absent at the investigation, was wholly uninformed regarding the affair. He was not a member of the Party in 1900, a fact that I desire to ask the comrades to keep in mind.

Right after my first letter appeared in The People, Comrade Colburn returned to Pittsburg and went as usual to the headquarters on Wylie avenue. He assisted in work then under way, helping Eberle chiefly. One day he states that Eberle called him out of the office into the hall and asked him if he had seen Brown's letter in The People. Colburn replied in the affirmative, whereupon Eberle declared it "was a lie and I want you to take this paper, copy it and send it to The People." Colburn became indignant to think that Eberle should want to use him in such a manner and gave that worthy a good raking over. Now, bear in mind the fact that Colburn was not in the State in 1900, nor was he here at the investigation to learn anything regarding the affair. Notwithstanding, Eberle wanted him to affix his signature to a denial of the intriguing charged against Eberle. After denouncing that worthy Colburn left the building and has never been there since. Being in daily contact with the "logicals" he gleaned many points of information which finally convinced him as to the truth that the outfit was on a par with the Kangaroos of former days. Eberle's action was the last straw, he declared, and now he has returned to the Party, a sadder but a wiser man.

In the February election of 1890, branch 13 ward, Allegheny, then Troy Hill, and of which Eberle was a member, decided to conduct its campaign mainly through the medium of literature. For this purpose literature in English and German was secured from the Voltz Printing Company, and some in the Bohemian language was secured from New York. The last was secured through Comrade Rudolph Katz. The bill from the Voltz Company was forwarded to the branch and a warrant was drawn on or about the 18th February for the amount, seven dollars and some cents. The payment devolved upon Eberle, the treasurer having given him the money at the meeting where the warrant was drawn. The treasurer, Gustav Stelter, frequently asked Eberle for the receipted bill, but that worthy always had an excuse. That year the S. T. & L. A. held its fourth annual convention and Eberle was a delegate. During the time of his absence, Stelter called at the Voltz printing place to make inquiry concerning the bill. He and the manager went over the books and it developed that the bill had not been paid, Stelter receiving another bill which he presented to the branch at the next meeting. Action on the matter was deferred, however, until Eberle's return. When he did return he got wind of what had transpired and went to the Voltz Company and after pleading with the manager to get him out of the predicament, got him to accept the money and date the payment back. Producing the receipt he succeeded in bluffing Stelter, but the latter kept an eye on Eberle, having a suspicion that all was not right. Last June I found a man to whom the manager of the Voltz Company had told the story, and bringing them face to face in the presence of a third party succeeded in getting the following statement from the manager. In substance it is as follows: Eberle came to me and was all trembling with tears in his eyes and told me that the trouble about the bill would cost him his membership in the Socialist Labor Party unless the matter could be fixed up. He claimed to have forgotten the bill, so says the manager, and as the story appeared plausible, I consented to date the receipted bill back and fix the books to correspond. In dating back the receipt, the manager named February 14, and the warrant was not drawn until four days later, so Eberle overshot the mark, a fact that Stelter and the branch members did not perceive, but which a reference to the minute-book afterward made plain. When asked for the receipted bill at the branch meetings, prior to going away to the S. T. & L. A. convention, Eberle always replied that he had mislaid it.

The facts as herein set forth were given to the grievance committee of Section Allegheny county, last July, for the purpose of substantiating my statement that Eberle was a liar and unfit for membership in the Party. The facts were denied by Eberle but nothing offered in rebuttal, although since the bill was paid by check all that he had to do was to give the date of his check. The Voltz Company does not hold a check; they needed money and would have cashed the check immediately, so by applying at the bank Eberle would have disproved my assertion.

Eberle has several times threatened suit for libel. This will be his opportunity. I have no fear of the result. If this does not cause him to act I shall try another letter exposing this fakir thoroughly.

Some of the comrades throughout the country will be anxious to know just what the little Kangs are doing. They are getting mighty near the dropping apart stage. They have become stenchful long ago and there are many who are ready to desert at any moment. Comrade De Leon's visit will put the finishing touches to the scabby crew who were to be saviors of our movement.

A convention, we are told, is being agitated for Washington's birthday, February 22, when the "logicals" will discuss what they are to do. Some want the convention in Philadelphia, perhaps because they think that it would be easier to treat with the real Kangs there than here. The real Kangs are official in Pennsylvania and will make no overtures to the crew here. If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. The dupes of Eberle, Schulberg and Goff, Sr., will allow themselves to be ruled by a delegated body; sensible men would like a voice in proceedings of such moment as the one proposed at Philadelphia. A sort of seance was recently held where one Frank Fairman, anent a discussion of the Kangs, declared, "Well, we are Kangs anyway, and might as well go with them." The chairman rapped him to order, he being one of the men in the "logicals" whose sense of decency is not wholly lost.

Comrade De Leon visited Pittsburg in February, 1900. Eberle arranged the advertising. One bill contained the statement that De Leon was hated and feared by every labor fakir and political crook in the land. Goff, Sr., introduced him at the Bijou Theatre and in so doing remarked, "We love him for the enemies he has made." I wonder how the gentlemen feel when they recall these circumstances.

Goff stamped and raved at headquarters and declared he would bring the editor of The People and the national officers to their knees. When De Leon is here we shall see if the editor of The People bends his knees in suppliance to this bluffer.

I am ever for my class,

Geo. A. Brown,
No. 9 Bartlett street.

Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 18.

"The Worker," an organ of the Social Democrats (so named, it is believed, because it works the workers in the interests of capitalism), and its German owner, the New Yorker Volkszeitung, true to their policy of supporting capitalist trades-unionism, have nothing condemnatory to say regarding the action of Tobin in attempting to enslave the shoe workers in the interests of the Lynn manufacturers. As they cannot afford to reveal the fact to their readers that they are dealing in green goods, silence is golden, and since it is, it must also give consent. To condemn Tobin would mean to condemn themselves.

The ministers who leave the pulpit to protect the rights of labor evidently find that more profitable than protecting souls from damnation and a few other sulphuric things.

The war talk against the Kaiser is said to be growing. It better hurry, for when the Kaiser begins to talk war its chances of thriving will be slim.

## SPECIALIZATION

### Bank President's Reason for Not Letting His Son Follow His Footsteps.

A banker who has risen from the ranks and until a short time ago was in active command of a large bank in this city, was one day asked why his son, who was studying to become an engineer, had not gone into his bank with the object of succeeding his father. The banker delivered himself in reply somewhat as follows:

"In the first place he did not want to and in the second place if he had I should not have had allowed him to do so. No son of mine shall make his career in a bank if I can help it."

"Why not?" he was asked.

"Well, there are a lot of reasons, all meaning the same thing and that is, that a bank training and banking as a career nowadays in a large bank MEAN MAKING A MACHINE OF A MAN. SYSTEM must take possession of his very soul if he is to progress and he must learn to stifle every generous emotion as fast as it presents itself in business hours, and every other kind of emotion as well for that matter. He is dealing all day with the only thing now sacred to the Wall street man, namely, money,—the only thing about which no trifling is permitted under direct penalties—and he must the men above him. He must learn to bully the man below him and toady to the men about him. He must learn to look upon the president and directors as the final arbiters of his fate in life and he must govern himself accordingly. His first thought must be to please them in all his actions. He, they feel, would have to do this anywhere else.

"Well, perhaps he would, but not in the same way. In other professions a man is expected to have a mind of his own, but in a bank the president's mind is the only one that counts nowadays. If the president thinks that the cloud is like a weasel, a weasel it must be, for the vice-president and everyone else down to the office boy. That is the way it is to-day. It used to be different when I was a boy, but banks have grown so big now that there is no room for anything but SYSTEM, SYSTEM, SYSTEM. Consequently, for a man in a bank to-day a misplaced figure or entry is a calamity comparable with anything short of the president in a rage! I don't believe that's a very good career for a young man of parts, like my boy, though I say it myself.

"Besides, how can a man learn very much in a big bank except exactitude? He can learn as much of that as is good for him in six months. Then he had better get out of it. If he doesn't he will at forty years of age fret and fume the entire evening at home, because a little wheel has slipped a cog. The present cashiers and vice-presidents of large banks have mostly had a chance to learn something on their way up, but their successors will be a lot of cranky automata with no souls of their own. I don't want any such in my family.

"Moreover, there is something in the world besides money and I don't see how a young fellow in a bank can ever find that out. Has it ever occurred to the average man that in most states it's much cheaper to kill a man than rob a bank? Maybe it's all right from a banker's point of view that this should be so, but I don't approve of erecting money into the only thing sacred on the earth and worshipping it as such. At all events, I don't want my boy taught it in a bank."

The organizations of labor are often denounced for their resistance to progress. It is pointed out that they are opposed to the introduction of machinery, or the use of old machinery to its fullest possibilities. But, does opposition to progress spring only from the workingman who fears to lose a job, or does not care to be laid off very frequently by speeding his machinery as fast as he can? Do not the organizations of capital oppose new inventions also? Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor, asserts that the establishment of his system is meeting with the opposition of the English cable companies. The reason is not far to seek. There are fifty millions of pounds sterling expended in the two hundred thousand nautical miles of cable lying under the seas of the world. The science of wireless telegraphy would render this enormous sum valueless, if perfected. Here, then, is an answer to the question asked.

The many fires are puzzling the authorities. They don't know how to account for them. Perhaps the January inventory of stock has disclosed the fact that there is too much on hand.

The bankers found guilty of over-certification say that they only did what is done every day in financial circles. "Law and order" are always upheld in capitalist circles.

The Socialist Labor Party has no objection to various Western labor papers reproducing the contents of The Daily and Weekly People. On the contrary, it rejoices in the spread of sound Socialist doctrine by this means. All that the S. L. P. asks is the common journalistic courtesy of giving credit where credit is due.

"Light! More Light!"

Clean - Wholesome - Socialist
Literature

HAND in hand with the sale of our party press should go the sale of sound Socialist literature. The trashy stuff dished up as "socialistic" can only be driven from the field by developing a taste for the real thing. This is the work of the New York Labor News Company : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

The following book list comprises works of Scientific Socialism which we can heartily recommend : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

No Trash No Pipe Dreams

The best at lowest prices, and the best is the cheapest : : : : :

PAPER BOUND BOOKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Almanac, The Socialist. Lucien Sanial. | $ 50 |
| Anarchism and Socialism, George Plechanoff | 25 |
| Capitalist Class, The. Karl Kautsky. | 05 |
| Catechism of Socialism, A New. E. Belford Bax and H. Quelch | 10 |
| Charles Darwin and Karl Marx. Edward Aveling | 10 |
| Class Struggle, The. Karl Kautsky | 05 |
| Communist Manifesto, The. Marx and Engels | 10 |
| Co-operative Commonwealth, The. Lawrence Gronlund | 50 |
| Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels | 05 |
| Economics of Labor. Quelch | 05 |
| Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon. Karl Marx | 25 |
| Historical Materialism. Frederick Engels | 05 |
| Life of Lord Palmerston, The. Karl Marx | 35 |
| New Trusts, The. Lucien Sanial | 05 |
| No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebknecht. | 10 |
| Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Leon | 05 |
| Right to be Lazy The. Paul Lafargue. | 10 |
| Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S. Aley | 05 |
| Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. A Debate Between Daniel De Leon and Job Harriman | 05 |
| Socialism and Single Tax. A. Debate. Quelch and Wright | 05 |
| Socialism. Wm. Scholl McClure | 05 |
| Socialist Republic, The. Karl Kautsky | 05 |
| Socialist Catechism. L. J. Joynes | 05 |
| Socialism and Slavery. H. M. Hyndman | 05 |
| Summary of the Principles of Socialism. Hyndman and Morris | 15 |
| Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Liebknecht | 10 |
| Socialism and Anarchism. Daniel De Leon | 15 |
| Science and the Worker. Ferdinand Lassalle | 25 |
| Territorial Expansion. Lucien Sanial. | 05 |
| Taxation. Lucien Sanial | 05 |
| Tragic Pages from the History of Strikes among the Miners | 05 |
| Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx | 15 |
| What Means This Strike? Daniel De Leon | 05 |
| What Is Capital? Ferdinand Lassalle. | 05 |
| Working Class, The. Karl Kautsky. | 05 |
| Was Jesus a Socialist? James Leatham | 05 |
| Workingmen's Programme. Ferdinand Lassalle | 10 |
| Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel | 25 |
| Working Class Movement in England, The. Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling. | 10 |

ARM AND HAMMER

| | |
|---|---|
| Emblem Buttons | 25c per dozen |
| Solid Gold Emblem Pins | $1 each |
| Solid Gold Emblem Rings | $1.75 each |

Socialist Books and Pamphlets in the German, French, Italian and Swedish languages also in stock.

While our first duty as the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party is to create and supply a demand for sound Socialist literature, we must, to fill orders, carry on a

GENERAL BOOK BUSINESS

and we are prepared to supply our customers with books or pamphlets on the Labor Movement, Political Economy, Sociology, History, Biography, Natural Science, Philosophy, Literature and Travel. A large line of standard works of fiction, popular editions, can also be furnished.

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Almanac, The. Lucien Sanial | $1 00 |
| Anarchism and Socialism. George Plechanoff | 50 |
| Ancient Society. Morgan | 4 00 |
| Capital. Karl Marx | 1 75 |
| Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. H. M. Hyndman | 1 00 |
| Ethics of Socialism, The. Ernest Belford Bax | 1 00 |
| Economics of Socialism. H. M. Hyndman | 1 20 |
| Evolution of Property, The. Paul Lafargue | 1 00 |
| Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer. Edward Bernstein | 1 00 |
| Outlooks from the New Standpoint. E. B. Bax | 1 00 |
| Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party | 1 00 |
| Paris Commune, The. Karl Marx | 50 |
| Paris Commune, The. Lissagaray | 1 00 |
| Parasitism, Organic and Social. Massart and Vandervelde | 1 00 |
| Religion of Socialism, The. E. Belfort Bax | 1 00 |
| Revolution and Counter Revolution. Karl Marx | 1 00 |
| Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Frederick Engels | 50 |
| Students' Marx, The. Edward Aveling | 1 00 |
| Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Morris and Hyndman | 1 00 |
| Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx. | 50 |
| Wage Labor and Capital: Free Trade. Karl Marx | 50 |
| Working Class Movement in America. Edward Aveling | 1 00 |
| Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel | 50 |

FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS

| | Per 1000 |
|---|---|
| A Plain Statement of Facts | $1 25 |
| Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions | 1 25 |
| Cuba, China and the Philippines | 1 50 |
| Effect of Machinery on the Working Class | 1 50 |
| How the Landlords Manage to Live in Idleness and Luxury | 1 50 |
| Is Socialism Anarchism? | 1 50 |
| Middle Class Municipilization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party | 1 50 |
| Manifesto of the Socialist Trade and Labor Allience | 1 25 |
| Social Effects of Machinery | 1 25 |
| Socialists Give No Prospectus of the Socialist Republic | 1 50 |
| Surplus Value | 1 50 |
| The Beast Behind Czolgosz | 1 50 |
| The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party | 1 25 |
| The Educated Proletariat | 1 50 |
| The Materialist Conception of History. | 1 50 |
| The Plan of the Socialist Republic | 1 50 |
| The Causes of Taxation | 1 50 |
| The Industrial Crisis | 1 25 |
| Uncle Sam and the Militia | 1 25 |
| Uncle Sam on Taxation | 1 25 |
| Union Wreckers | 1 25 |
| Workingman and the Trusts | 1 25 |
| What Shall We Do to Be Saved? | 1 25 |
| What Is Socialism? Platform of the Socialist Labor Party with Comments | 1 25 |
| Why the Rich Will Not Become Socialists | 1 50 |

LABOR SONGS—WORDS AND MUSIC

| | |
|---|---|
| The Workingmen's Marseillaise | 15 |
| The Hand with the Hammer | 10 |
| Down with Slavery | 10 |
| On the First of May | 10 |

New York Labor News Company
2-6 New Reade Street New York City

Lissagaray's History of the Commune

COUPON

Upon presentation, or receipt by mail, at this office, of this coupon, accompanied by 10 paid-up yearly subscribers to The Weekly People, we will give, or mail postpaid, one cloth bound copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune of 1871." This book is the only authentic and reliable history of the most memorable proletarian movement of modern times. The retail price is $1.00 Fill out this blank.

Name..........................................

Address.......................................

NO COUPON, NO BOOK

Two Half-yearly Subscriptions will Count as a Yearly

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### *S. L. P. OF CANADA.*

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at London, Ont., January 12, with B. Nuttall in the chair and C. Corbin absent and excused.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications from Brantford, ratifying the election of Comrade Nuttall on the N. E. C.; from Toronto paying their bill in connection with the Connolly tour, also bearing on other matters, to which the secretary was instructed to reply. From Du Vernet, Ferguson and Jones re payment of a bill of $10 for the work of their agents, Farmer and Gould of Hamilton, in connection with the Roadhouse-Gordon case.

It was decided to write Du Vernet, Ferguson and Jones, that as we had only employed them, and they had stated in their letter that the $50 sent would cover all charges, we can entertain no further bills in this matter. From National Secretary of the S. L. P. in the United States re Connolly's bill, also check remitted to Connolly returned, as it did not reach him. The treasurer was instructed to send this money to Connolly's address in Ireland.

Reports: The treasurer submitted a full report of the defense fund and was instructed to publish same in the official organ.

Philip Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

### *GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.*

Regular meeting of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., was held Thursday evening, January 22, at 2-6 New Reade street. Comrade Olsen in the chair. Present Gilhaus, Kinneally, Olsen, Bartel and French. Absent Plomondon, excused, and Kopp without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Committee from Section Essex County, S. L. P., was present in reference to matters appertaining to D. A. 4, after hearing their report the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be and is hereby authorized to call the next regular meeting of D. A. 4 for Sunday, February 8, to be held at S. L. P. headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

Comrades Kinneally and Gilhaus were appointed as a committee from the board to visit the meeting of D. A. 4.

Communications: From Jeremiah Devine, North Abington, Mass., with application for membership at large. Action. Motion made and seconded that he be accepted. Carried. From L. A. 267, shoe workers, Lynn, Mass., on the strike of the shoe workers of Lynn against Tobin and the "organized scabbery" and the progress and agitation being carried on by L. A. 267, the speakers of the Alliance being in great demand, several meetings having been addressed by Comrades Berry, Oldham, Keefe and others. A request was made by L. A. 267 that the shoe workers of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity be looked after, which was referred to D. A. 49. From Evansville, Ind., request for Constitution of the S. T. & L. A. and plans for organization, for the purpose to organize an Alliance in Evansville; secretary directed to communicate. From organizer of District Alliance in reference to holding meeting in Elizabeth, N. J., under the auspices of L. A. 250; secretary directed to attend to same. From Marion, Ind., with request for constitution and applications for membership in view of organizing an Alliance; the secretary ordered to attend to it. From L. A. 3 of Minneapolis, Minn., with report on local conditions and making certain requests which was granted and secretary ordered to communicate. From L. A. 206, Onleyville, R. I., with vote on amendments and December quarterly report. From Comrade Thomas J. Powers of Olneyville, R. I., in reference to meeting of D. A. 17, to take place January 24, received and filed. From L. A. 263, Seattle, Wash., in reference to delayed constitutions; attended to by secretary. From L. A. 345, San Francisco, D. A. 21; Hartford, Conn., L. A. 385; Woonsocket, R. I., Pittsburg, Kansas, L. A. 325; Los Angeles, Cal., and D. A. 3, New Bedford, Mass., for due stamps and report of local conditions.

L. A. 345, San Francisco; D. A. 3, New Bedford, Mass.; L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., reports of the election of officers.

Treasurer reported that he had been served with a summons in a suit by the Sif Brothers against the G. E. B., had placed the case in the hands of the lawyer, and when the case came up it was thrown out of court.

After other routine business was transacted, meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

### *DETROIT, MICH., LECTURES.*

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold lectures every Sunday, 2.30 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, near Hastings street, upstairs. Admission is free. Everybody is invited.

January 25—"Can Trades Unions Solve the Labor Problem," by George Hasseler.

February 1—"Scientific Socialism," by John F. Smith.

February 8—"Collective Social Effort," by Thomas Hackett.

February 15—"The Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party," by Melko Meyer.

February 22—"Surplus Value," by Herman Richter.

March 1—"The Conditions of the Working Class, and the Remedy," by Philip Engle.

March 8—"The Socialist Labor Party and Reform Movement," by George Hasseler.

March 14 or 15—Commune Celebration; watch for further notice.

March 22—"Individualism and Socialism," by John F. Smith.

March 29—"New Trades Unionism vs. the A. F. of L.," by Melko Meyer.

April 5—"Why Capitalism Should be Removed," by Philip Engle.

### *SECTION UNION COUNTY, N. J.*

Minutes of general section meeting, held at headquarters, corner East Jersey and Fourth streets, Elizabeth, Sunday, January 25, called to order at 4 p. m.

Chairman, F. May; recording secretary, M. McGarry. Minutes of last section meeting read and approved.

Communications: One from National Secretary H. Kuhn as to general vote on International Congress; one from D. De Leon giving date for lecture February 22. Action: circulars on general vote referred to branches.

One new member was admitted.

Report of Officers: Treasurer as follows: Income, $83.18; disbursements, $72.83; balance, $10.35. Accepted.

Entertainment committee reported that $20 was cleared at last Christmas festival.

Election of Officers: Organizer, F. May; recording secretary, John Scramovsky; auditing committee, Fallath, Fruth and Samer; grievance committee, McGarry, Story and Koerner.

New Business: Committee for De Leon lecture was elected as follows: Koerner, Samer, McGarry, Fallath and May.

Motion to pay balance of $25 to Daily People Auxiliary League was carried.

J. J. Kinneally of the G. E. B., and N. Frizelle of D. A. H., S. T. & L. A., addressed the meeting and urged the members to help build up Local 259, and aid it in its efforts to organize our class on the economic field, financially and morally. After some discussion a committee of three was appointed to arrange a mass meeting with Chas. H. Corrigan as speaker in the near future. On motion the meeting adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

M. McGarry, Secretary.

### *PUBLIC DEBATE IN BUFFALO.*

The attention of the readers of this paper and of all comrades in Buffalo is called to the public debate on Socialism to be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum in Florence parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street, on Sunday, February 15, at 3 p. m. sharp. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, That the Only Salvation for the Working Class Lies in the Establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Republic." Comrade B. Reinstein will represent the affirmative, Mr. J. C. Cook, of Depew, N. Y., will take the negative. Admission is free.

The comrades will do well to try and bring more of their shopmates to the debate, and thus use this opportunity to interest them in our movement. Since the debate will be opened promptly at 3 p. m., and the seating capacity of Florence parlors is a very limited one it will be well for all interested to come a little ahead of the time.

### *OHIO DAILY PEOPLE FUND.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Andy Nesbit, Bellaire, O. ......$ | 50 |
| H. Weibel, Cleveland, O. ........ | 5 00 |
| James Wolf, Cleveland, O. ........ | 5 00 |
| John Furst, Cleveland, O. ........ | 1 00 |
| H. Hamm, Cleveland, O. ........ | 1 00 |
| J. Heidenreich, Cleveland, O. .... | 2 00 |
| H. Foerster, Cleveland, O. ........ | 1 00 |
| G. Finkenbeiner, Cleveland, O. ... | 1 00 |
| W. James, Cleveland, O. ........ | 25 |
| J. Wentz, Cleveland, O. ........ | 15 |
| P. Brokasky, Cleveland, O. ...... | 10 |
| August Stell, Cleveland, O. ...... | 15 |
| W. F. Kruse, Cleveland, O. ...... | 50 |
| Cordez, Cleveland O. ............ | 25 |
| E. Kautz, Cleveland, O. .......... | 1 00 |
| John D. Goerke, Cleveland, O. .... | 2 60 |
| Kuhn, Cleveland O. ............ | 1 00 |
| John Eiben, Cleveland, O. ........ | 25 |
| Louis Grobel, Cleveland, O. ...... | 25 |
| Robert Wagner, Cleveland, O. .... | 25 |
| Jacob Eiben, Cleveland .......... | 25 |
| A. Koper, Cleyland, O. .......... | 50 |
| K. Schuster, Cleveland, O. ...... | 25 |
| John Goebel, Cleveland, O. ...... | 25 |
| Victor Goebel, Cleveland, O. ...... | 25 |
| M. Mayrv, Cleveland, O. .......... | 25 |
| J. Nuhge, Cleveland, O. .......... | 25 |
| A. Kramer, Cleveland, O. ........ | 25 |
| L. Zodenlosz, Cleveland, O. ...... | 25 |
| Ed Keim, Cleveland, O. .......... | 50 |
| W. P. Keim, Cleveland, O. ........ | 50 |
| E. Coleman, Cleveland, O. ........ | 15 |
| Joe Goebel, Cleveland, O. ........ | 25 |
| E. J. Lauffer, Cleveland, O. ...... | 50 |
| John White, Cleveland, O. ........ | 50 |
| L. Jedlosska, Cleveland, O. ...... | 20 |
| F. Jedtman Cleveland, O. .......... | 20 |
| Mayer, Cleveland, O. ............ | 20 |
| C. F. Frank, Cleveland, O. ........ | 2 00 |
| R. Zillmer, Cleveland, O. ........ | 3 00 |
| Total ......................... | $33 75 |

### *TO THE LADIES' TAILORS OF AMERICA.*

Comrades! You are requested to keep away from the firm of Charles Schmidt, Steward building, Chicago, Ill. The tailors working in that place are still on strike. In complying with the above request you will avoid the necessity of going there on an errand fruitless to yourselves and harmful to our trade.

For the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York, L. A., 390.

A. Francis, Organizer.

### *SECTION HAMILTON'S OFFICERS.*

At a regular meeting of Section Hamilton, Int., on Saturday, January 17, the following officers were elected: Organizer, W. Cline; recording secretary, R. K. Synder; financial secretary, J. Campaigne; treasurer, S. Lyons; People and literary agent, I. Shapiro:

Agitation committee, I. Shapiro, W. Cline, R. K. Snyder, C. Noorhing and J. Campaigne.

Grievance committee, C. Evans, I. Green and I. Shapiro.

Auditing committee, I. Green, C. Evans, and W. Cline.

### *RENSSELAER COUNTY, N. Y., OFFICERS*

Organizer, Frank E. Passono; recording secretary, John T. Dawson; financial secretary, T. A. Devane; treasurer, Henry Stasius.

## CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Connecticut:

Your State Executive Committee wishes to announce that the proposed State Constitution has been carried by general vote in all its provisions, and in order to become effective now awaits the approval of the National Executive Committee.

No set of laws can ever be propounded which will squarely meet the continually changing conditions, yet laws should meet the conditions for which they are intended for a reasonable time to come. Since the aforesaid constitution was drafted and, later, voted upon, various things have transpired within the State which are anything but satisfactory. Your S. E. C. has discussed the matter at several meetings and is a unit in the opinion that in order to avoid similar occurrences in the future, certain provisions in the constitution should be changed before it is ordered printed. But your S. E. C. is at variance as to how it should be changed and therefore wishes the co-operation of the members in the State if they feel thus inclined. For this reason the undersigned was instructed by the S. E. C. to communicate this matter to the members through the columns of The People.

Your S. E. C. is a unit in the opinion that the composition of the S. E. C. should be changed in such a manner that more sections than one, as now, should compose the S. E. C., for local occurrences and influences may corrupt the whole State organization.

The S. E. C. being the highest executive board within the State, it is self-evident that it must exercise all its power to uphold and maintain the constitution and adopted resolutions of the Party; yet, in spite of this, we had to witness the sad spectacle in the past year afforded by some members of the S. E. C. who did not know enough to do this, but instead acted as instigators in the violation of the constitution and resolutions.

Fortunately, this endeavor was balked by Section Hartford. These members having made themselves impossible in the S. E. C., dropped ignominiously out of sight while the campaign was in full swing.

Now, this state of affairs was brought about by one man, who becoming completely rattled, and being active and energetic, influenced others with less energy and backbone than himself and, as always in such cases, having been caught together, the latter clung together. If it had not been for the opposition of the other members of the S. E. C., and that of Section Hartford, similar affairs as those in Pennsylvania might have been the outcome of it. It stands to reason that if the members of the S. E. C. were chosen from various sections the influence of one individual would not easily have reached so far.

As the name implies, the S. E. C. is mainly executive in character, but to be such the members that compose it must possess some executive ability. But it is rather an assumption that one section should possess so many members with such ability, while the fact is that at the least the most active members are elected for this committee to the detriment of the one section from which they are taken, whereas, on the other hand, if the members were taken from various sections none would suffer out of proportion.

Finally, the S. E. C. will lose its local character if the members thereof are chosen from more than one section, and besides more sections will get better acquainted with the interior workings of this committee.

The most rational and democratic mode of representation would be that each section in the State should be entitled to one member in the State Executive Committee; but, considering the present status of affairs, this plan is not feasible, mainly for financial reasons. For practical purposes there are now, and for the near future, three cities which may be chosen as the seat of the S. E. C., viz., Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford, and if the seat of the S. E. C. is voted to be in any of these places the S. E. C. should be composed of members of the surrounding sections. If the S. E. C. is reduced to five members and the meetings held on a Sunday, any of the three aforementioned places may be elected the seat of the S. E. C. But if a larger membership is desired, then, for the present at least, either the seat of the S. E. C. would be monopolized by one section, or a greater portion of travelling expenses would have to be paid. In this case the revenue of the S. E. C. must be raised or else it would be too much crippled financially.

In passing, I desire to call attention to the fact that the last State convention created a so-called "defence fund" with the proviso that one cent from each stamp sold shall go to this fund, but said fund must not be used for any other purposes but legal defence. The whole thing emanated from the pure and simple idea to fight capital with capital. It is an absurdity in a Socialist organization.

As the members will see by the financial report, it averages about $20 a year, a paltry sum if anything should happen, but if nothing happens we merely carry a dead fund, unworthy of a proletarian organization. Inasmuch as it causes only financial complication and unnecessary work, this fund, I think, should be abolished—the sooner the better—and the money transferred where it belongs, into active work.

Now, in order to enable the members to enlarge, modify or amend, I have drawn the necessary paragraphs which are embodied in the foregoing.

"Section 1. The State Executive Committee shall consist of five members to be elected by the seat of the committee and the sections in close proximity to it, and shall hold office for one year in accordance with Article 2, Section 1, h, and Article 3, Section 5, or until its successor may be chosen."

"Section 2. The members of the State Executive Committee shall be elected from at least three sections, or from as many sections as members are required to compose the committee; if, however, there are less sections in close proximity to the seat of the committee than members are required, the section having reported in the preceding annual report the highest number of members in good standing shall elect one more member. If necessary, the second highest shall proceed in the same manner, but no section shall be represented by more than two members in the State Executive Committee."

"Section 3. The seat of any member of the committee shall be declared vacant if he neglect to respond to the roll call at two consecutive meetings. Any vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the preceding section."

"Section 4. The State Executive Committee shall meet once a month, or as often as necessary. The traveling expenses of the members shall be borne by the treasury of the State Executive Committee."

Of course, all the other paragraphs will remain as they are; only those will be expunged which have been substituted by others, if such should be the outcome of these lines.

Fred Fellermann.

Hartford, Conn., January 19.

## DE LEON IN DETROIT.

### Hall Filled to Overflowing by Appreciative Audience—Questioner Cornered.

Detroit, January 20.—Barnlet Hall, at Griswold street and Grand River avenue, was filled to overflowing last Saturday evening when Comrade Daniel De Leon ascended the platform to deliver a lecture on "The Future of the Working Class, and the Tactics Necessary for Its Emancipation."

The large audience eagerly absorbed every word as the speaker proceeded to lay bare the factors which chain the worker to his present social conditions. The tremendous applause which followed the masterful and scientific analysis of the forces which retard, and the means and tactics which make for progress in the Labor Movement, were both a tribute to the lecturer and an indication of the growing consciousness on the part of the Working Class that the Socialist Labor Party and its auxiliary, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are the only organizations worthy of its support.

The chairman of the meeting, after announcing the course of lectures arranged by Section Detroit during the winter, and inviting subscriptions for The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, the Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung, and the Wage-Worker, issued by Section Detroit, gave the floor for questions.

One Hornberger, cigarmaker, arose and in regular Timbuctoo style tried to put words in the mouth of the speaker he never used: De Leon left it to the audience to decide by a show of hands whether he used the words or not. All hands went up, including the questioner's, to refute the imputation. Uproarious laughter showed the appreciation of the audience of the comical situation. De Leon then showed up the doings of the fakirs in the union and thereby traced a likeness of the very one who tried to defend the labor lieutenants of capitalism.

A number of other questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the audience, and in many instances to the discomfiture of the members of the bogus Socialist party and the fakirs present. The lecture was a success in every respect.

H. R.

### *SECTION LYNN, MASS.*

The next regular meeting of Section Lynn will be held at headquarters, No. 26 Monroe street, on Sunday, Feb. 1.

Referendum vote on representation at the International Congress and other matters of importance will come before the meeting. All members are requested to attend.

Meeting called to order at 11 a. m.

Francis A. Walsh, Organizer.

### *CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged .......... | $287.98 |
| 13th-14th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, list 131 | .25 |
| 13th-14th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, list 134 | .25 |
| 23d A. D., N. Y., bal. on list 201... | 2.00 |
| 6th A. D., Brooklyn, list 116...... | .65 |
| F. Dormagen, bal. on list 173...... | 1.25 |
| 2d-4th A. D.'s, N. Y., list 9....... | .50 |
| 19th-21st A. D.'s, N. Y., on list 50. | 3.00 |
| 5th A. D., Brooklyn, on list 113.... | .25 |
| Total .......................... | $296.13 |

L. Abelson, Organizer.

### *MEETING D. A. 19.*

D. A. 19 will hold its next regular business meeting Sunday, February 1, at 12 m., at No. 26 Monroe street, Lynn, Mass. Locals are requested to see that their delegates are present, as an election of officers will take place, and other very important business will come before the body.

John A. Henley, Organizer.

### *NOTICE SECTION CLEVELAND.*

Members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., are requested to be present at the special meeting for Sunday, February 8, to consider and vote on the question whether the party should send a delegate to the International Socialist Congress or not. Other business of great importance will come up.

It is imperative that all members attend.

James Matthews, Organizer.

## Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia avenue.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.

BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.

BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.

CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.

CINCINNATI, O.—Frank F. Young, 34 East Thirteenth street.

CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N

CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.

CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.

DENVER, COL.—Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building.

DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street.

DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.

ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.

EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmonstone, 205 Bow street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.

GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.

GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.

HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.

HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.

HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.

KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.

LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.

LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.

LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 428 Essex street.

MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street.

MARION, IND.—Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6.

MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.

MEDWAY, MASS.—Jos. McKay, 54 Blackstone street.

MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.

MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.

MILWAUKEE, WIS—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.

MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.

NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.

PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511½ Main street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.

PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.

RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.

ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87 Union street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.

SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street

SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.

ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.

SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.

SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.

SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.

SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.

TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3609 So. J street.

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Percy Kep, Bracondale, P. O.

TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.

UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Albert Surges, 235 1-2 Princess street.

WATERBURY, CONN.—A. S. Fogelson, 80 N. Elm street.

WATERVLIET, N. Y.—W. M. Corbett, 1134 Seventh avenue.

WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.

WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Andrew Walther, 209 Austin street.

WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Neilson, 14 Prospect street.

WORCESTER, MASS.—S. S. Peterson, 39 Bellevue street.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

Strictly Hand made
BUFFO
TINY SPICY HAVANAS
10,15 & 20¢ Packages
MILD
If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the
E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.
MAKERS
98th Street and First Avenue, New York

We Furnish Up-To-Date Mercantile
PRINTING
New York Labor News Co.
2 New Reade Street, New York

## AUSTRALIAN ARBITRATION.

### Judge Shocked That Miners Should Attend Deceased Comrade's Funeral.

The below clipping is culled from the Sydney (Australian) People:

"ILLAWARRA MINERS.

"After months of waiting, the arbitration court finished the above case and gave its decision last week. The wages are fixed on the sliding scale; if coal is selling at 9s the men are to receive 2s 6d per ton, and for every fall of 4d they go down 1d. 'The last to come the first to go.' 'A uniform eight hours for miners, shift men, boys and wheelers is not ordered.'

"There are technical points which can only be fully understood by the miners, but looking at the award as a whole the miners cannot be said to have gained much. They are to receive less than a third of the value of their product. On the eight hours demand the court was against them two to one, Sam Smith not 'concurring' on this occasion.

"The extreme solicitude shown by the judge all through this case for the 'owner' was most touching, being most anxious to safeguard any undue encroachment on their profits. He expressed himself as 'shocked' at the action of the miners in one mine knocking off work to attend the funeral of one of their mates. 'A most inconsiderate thing to do, as it was pointed out to him they lost their day's pay and seriously interfered with the working of the mine.' And the profits—especially the profits! Now when the arbitration court first started it was faced—and still is—with a crowded list to hear; yet Judge Cohen, in the midst of it, coolly took his month's holiday 'in the vacation' on full pay, and neither he nor his brother judges consider the public interests when the 'vacations,' fixed by themselves, come round.

"When a judge dies they adjourn the courts and do not consider the public inconvenience caused thereby. But its different with the working class, who are not entitled to those finer feelings and delicate susceptibilities of the superior classes. Profits must be found for the class that doesn't work, and it's very wrong to do anything to diminish profits.

"One interpretation of the act in this case, by the judge, should open the eyes of the miners in Newcastle district who so badly wanted the court. That is with reference to producing the books of a concern as to the profits, etc. The judge ruled correctly that the clause meant strictly that only the members of the court could see them without the permission of those producing them. The act is clear on that point, though the miners and other workers were under the delusion the books, showing profits of any business or industry, would be at their disposal. The court is working splendidly in the interest of capitalism, as the People pointed out it would before the act was made law, and we have not been disappointed."

### Section Winnipeg's Doings.

*Special to The Daily and Weekly People.*

Section Winnipeg (Manitoba, Canada.) has made preparations to push The Weekly and Monthly People and the Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung.

Section Winnipeg is very small, yet we have good material, class-conscious fighters all, the best and strongest in the city. There is a section of Kangaroos here that is supported by the Putte clique of the Independent Labor party. One of these members ran on the ticket of this party for alderman, as the "Socialist" party was not popular enough for him. But the "popularity" of the Independent Labor party did not save him, as he was completely snowed under.

Fraternally,
Andrew Walther.

A Bargain
For Beginners

The workingman, who begins to grasp the significance of the class struggle and desires to fit himself with the knowledge necessary for a militant Socialist, is often at a loss to know what literature to read first. To aid and direct him, the Labor News Company recommends the following elementary books, to be read in the order given:

1. What Means This Strike?
2. Reform or Revolution?
3. Socialism, by McClure.
4. The Working Class.
5. The Capitalist Class.
6. The Class Struggle.
7. The Socialist Republic.

Each of these books contains 32 pages and is sold at 5 cents. We will mail the seven books, postpaid, to one address, for 25 cents.

An assortment of our four-page leaflets advertised above, will be sold in bundle lots of 100 for 15 cents a bundle.

Order at once.

Humboldt Library
of Science

We have a limited supply of the following publications which we wish to clear out:

| | |
|---|---|
| Utilitarianism. Mill ............... | 10c. |
| Ultimate Finance—Wealth. Black.. | 10 |
| Ultimate Finance—Co-operation. Black | 10 |
| Science of Politics. Pollock ........ | 10 |
| Darwinism and Politics, Ritchie; and Administrative Nihilism. Huxley... | 10 |
| Civilization, Its Cause and Cure. Carpenter ........................ | 10 |

The price of these was formerly 15 cents a number.

New York Labor News Co.
2 New Reade Street, New York City

### *OFFICERS OF SECTION BUFFALO.*

The following officers were elected by Section Buffalo for the term from January 1 to July 1, 1903:

Organizer and financial secretary, Boris Reinstein; treasurer, Emanuel Hauk; recording secretary, Frank Herzog; literary agent, William S. Patterson; agent for The People, B. Reinstein; agent for Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung, William F. Rohloff; librarian, O. A. Curtis; auditing committee, O. A. Curtis, J. W. Sharpe and G. Willrich; grievance committee, Emanuel Hauk, William S. Patterson, James W. Sharpe; agitation committee, O. A. Curtis, Emanuel Hauk, William S. Patterson, B. Reinstein and James W. Sharpe; press committee, O. A. Curtis, William S. Patterson and B. Reinstein; entertainment committee, O. A. Curtis, Frank Herzog, B. Reinstein, William F. Rohloff, James W. Sharpe, Edward Stauch and George Willrich; sergeant-at-arms, Emanuel Hauk.

### *WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.*

The election for members of the Wisconsin State Committee resulted as follows: E. M. Rubringer, Charles Minkley, August Schnaable, Charles Kaestner, M. Gross, Charles Doescher, Louis Zelner and Frank R. Witke.

The committee meets every first Thursday in the month at 884 Seventh street.

Frank R. Witke,
State Secretary,
554 Madison street, Milwaukee, Wis.